

Beirut denies drafting U.N. paper

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese government Saturday denied it had drafted a new U.N. resolution under which U.N. troops would deploy throughout Lebanese territory. Lebanese diplomatic sources said earlier that the resolution, which amended an earlier French plan to deploy U.N. troops in greater Beirut only, was Saturday submitted to senior diplomats from the United States, the Soviet Union, China, France and Britain. But the Foreign Ministry later issued a formal denial that such proposals existed. The Beirut government had merely read the French resolution and made observations, a spokesman said. Under the original French proposals the U.N. troops would replace the almost defunct Multi-National Force. The sources said the Lebanese draft called for an immediate ceasefire, U.N. observers in Beirut and the deployment of U.N. force in all parts of Lebanon.

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Arafat arrives in Amman today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat is expected to arrive in Amman Sunday to resume talks with His Majesty King Hussein on joint political moves in efforts to solve the Palestinian question. PLO officials said here Saturday. They added that the PLO team in the projected talks will include Mr. Hani Al Hassan, a political advisor to Mr. Arafat, Mr. Farouk Al Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's Political Department, Mr. Mahmoud Abbas, PLO Executive Committee member, Mr. Abdul Razak Al Yahya, representative of the PLO Executive Committee in Jordan, and Mr. Abdul Rahim Ahmad, leader of the Arab Liberation Front.

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King congratulates Kuwaiti leader

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday sent a cable of congratulations to the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, on the occasion of Kuwait's National Day. In his cable the King wished Sheikh Jaber success in the leadership of his country to achieve progress and national aspirations of the Kuwaiti people.

Ali to visit Iraq next month

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt's Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Ali will make a "brief visit" to Iraq during the second week in March, the official Middle East News Agency (MENA) said Friday. Mr. Ali will deliver a letter from President Hosni Mubarak to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, and will hold discussions with his counterpart Tareq Aziz, the agency said.

Kashmiri charged for Mhatre kidnap

BIRMINGHAM, England (R) — A 27-year-old Kashmiri appeared in court Saturday accused of kidnapping Indian diplomat Ravindra Mhatre, who was abducted and murdered three weeks ago. Abdul Qayyum Raja was remanded in custody until Tuesday while police continued inquiries into the killing of the second-ranking official at the Indian mission in Birmingham. No details of Mr. Raja's background were immediately available.

100 killed in Brazilian fire

SAO PAULO (R) — At least 100 people died Saturday in an oil pipe explosion which destroyed part of a shantytown 70 kilometres west of Sao Paulo, police said. They said 100 bodies had so far been recovered in the shantytown on the outskirts of Cubatão and rescue workers were searching for more.

PLO officials leave Pakistan

KARACHI (R) — The head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Karachi and three other Palestinian envoys have left Pakistan at the government's request, diplomatic sources said Saturday. Bassem Abdul Rahman, PLO chief in Karachi, left with his family Saturday for Amman and Tunis, the diplomats added. Three other PLO diplomats, Samir Bakr, Afif Saleh and Youssef Abu Samha, left for Tunis Friday, they added.

Evren returns home after Saudi visit

ANKARA (R) — Turkish President Kenan Evren arrived home Saturday from a five-day official visit to Saudi Arabia saying he had pledged to do what he could to find a solution to the Iran-Iraq war. He told reporters at Ankara airport he had discussed the Gulf war with Saudi Arabia's King Fahd, "Turkey, and I personally, will do whatever there is to do for peace to be established between Iran and Iraq," he said.

Iraqis repel Iran's latest 3-way thrust

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq said its forces had crushed a two-pronged Iranian offensive in the Misan sector of the Gulf war front Saturday.

An Iraqi military spokesman said nearly 2,000 Iranian troops had been killed in the fighting, with many more wounded or captured.

The offensive was the third major Iranian thrust within five days. It launched a first attack in the Misan sector of the central and southern war fronts, last Tuesday night, following this with a big thrust towards the southern Iraqi port of Basra 24 hours later.

The Iraqi military spokesman said 1,970 Iranians had been killed in their latest offensives, the first of which began at half past midnight (2130 GMT) and the second at 9.30 a.m. Saturday morning (0630 GMT).

"Our forces were ready for them and were able, after a heroic fight, to crush the criminal aggressors completely and all the attacking units were completely annihilated," the Iraqi spokesman said.

He said the Iraqi forces had destroyed large amounts of Iranian weapons and equipment and seized other useable arms.

Iraq's Third Army Corps commander, Major-General Maher Abed Al Rashid, told reporters Friday he expected a major Iranian offensive within a matter of hours.

This week has seen some of the heaviest fighting in the 41-month-old war between the Gulf neighbours.

Iraq said Iranian warplanes Saturday attacked four Iraqi towns in both north and south Iraq, killing seven people and wounding more than 50.

A military spokesman said Iraqi air defence units shot down one of two Iranian jets which attacked three towns in the southern province of Misan, killing a total of five people.

Two other Iranian planes raided the governorate of Dohuk in north Iraq, killing two people, before being forced to flee by Iraqi anti-aircraft fire, the spokesman added.

Tehran executes ten Tudeh Party activists

LONDON (R) — Ten leading members of the military wing of Iran's outlawed Tudeh (Communist) Party were executed Saturday as "self-confessed spies," the Iranian national news agency IRNA reported.

The 10 included the former commander of the Iranian navy, Captain Bahram Afzali, and three colonels.

The trial of members of the secret military wing of the party opened on Dec. 6.

Charges had included attempts to overthrow the Islamic republic, espionage, gathering and hiding weapons and violating a decree prohibiting members of the military from belonging to political parties.

The Tudeh Party was banned and many of its leading cadres arrested early last year. Several subsequently confessed on television to having spied for the Soviet Union.

A number of Soviet diplomats were expelled and relations between Moscow and Tehran plummeted.

A total of 101 Tudeh members, mostly members of the military, appeared before the revolutionary military tribunal, IRNA said.

Of the other accused who appeared before this court, 87 received prison terms ranging from life to less than one year and four were released.

A spokesman for Iran's supreme judicial council said earlier this month that the trial of civilian members of the Tudeh Party would begin soon in Tehran's Evin prison.

Foreign correspondents, escorted by the Iraqi army, visited the southern front line with Iran and saw the bodies of hundreds of Iranian soldiers on the edge of a sand rampart from the previous day's fighting.

"There were more bodies of the enemy soldiers. But we have buried most of them..." an Iraqi officer said. "They did not manage to advance by even one inch in our territory," he said.

A formation of six Iraqi helicopter gunships were seen flying low over the Howza marshlands, apparently chasing Iranian elements across the Iranian side of the marsh.

Earlier Saturday, Iranian warplanes struck at four Iraqi towns, killing 19 people and wounding 69 others, an Iraqi military spokesman said.

Three Iranian jets hit the towns of Al Mirdadiyah, Abu Saydah and As Sadiyah, which lie about 100 kilometres northeast of Baghdad and half that distance from the border, while another bombed Aqrah in the mountains of northern Iraq, some 100 kilometres from the nearest Iranian territory.

Nine people were killed in Al Mirdadiyah, seven in Abu Saydah and three in Aqrah, the spokesman, quoted by Baghdad Radio said. More than 50 houses were damaged or destroyed, he added.

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Jordan seeks Arab debate

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian government has requested the Arab League General Secretariat to include a number of topics on the agenda of the 81st session of the Arab League Council scheduled to start in the Tunisian capital on March 29.

Most prominent of these topics are: Israel's plans to build a canal linking the Mediterranean and Dead seas, Israeli plans to re-locate refugee camps in the occupied Arab territories, an Israeli Knesset decision to impose Israeli legislation, especially land regulations, in the occupied West Bank, and the recent burning of the Jordanian embassy in Tripoli, Libya.

Castro blasts U.S. 'imperialistic policy'

MIAMI (Agencies) — "The United States' 'imperialistic policy' is to blame for worldwide hunger and economic instability," Cuban leader Fidel Castro told the 15th annual congress of Cuban workers on Friday.

"We have in the world not only an economic crisis, but a serious political crisis," Mr. Castro said in a two-hour speech broadcast live over Radio Havana and monitored here.

The Cuban president charged the United States is so concerned with achieving military supremacy that it ignores the fundamental needs of Third World countries.

"They are killing people by letting them go hungry in the world and the government of the United States has the fundamental responsibility of this crisis," he said.

"If there is something that creates conditions for revolution, it is imperialism through its policy of exploitation and economic policy," Mr. Castro said.

Mr. Castro said the arms race redirects money in an "increasingly provocative imperialist policy" that could be used to end world hunger.

The Cuban leader devoted part of his address to the congress to the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada on Oct. 25.

Mr. Castro said the invasion will ultimately hurt the United States' image around the world, but would enhance Cuba's image.

"If they believed that with their



An elderly Lebanese opposition militiaman raises a V-for-victory sign while he is asked by a U.S. Marine to clear the way for a military convoy on its way to Beirut's Green Beach for loading onto landing craft as part of Saturday's withdrawal of the first Marine combat unit from Beirut (AP wirephoto)

New Lebanese truce takes hold

BEIRUT (R) — Bursts of gunfire across Beirut's "green line" dividing the predominantly Christian east from the mainly Muslim west broke an otherwise successful ceasefire in Lebanon Saturday as a new peace plan emerged.

After a night of tank and artillery clashes in Beirut and the nearby mountains, calm settled over most battle fronts as the Saudi Arabian-negotiated truce took hold.

City-centre residents close to the "green line" reported occasional shell blasts and small arms fire.

But most of the fronts separating Syrian-backed rebel militias from the Lebanese army and right-wing forces were silent, in contrast to almost continuous fighting in recent weeks.

The ceasefire was first announced in Damascus on Thursday night by Saudi mediator Prince

U.S. ships open fire

BEIRUT (R) — U.S. navy ships opened fire into mountain areas held by Lebanese opposition militiamen east of Beirut Saturday, Lebanese army officials said.

Three salvos of at least five rounds each were clearly audible in central Beirut as U.S. Marines at Beirut airport began what may be their last night in Lebanon.

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Israel's exploitation of water resources is injustice to Arabs, Hassan says

By Anne Counsell
Special to the Jordan Times
AMMAN — Israel's exploitation of Arab water resources is a grave injustice to the Arabs, and it is an international issue as well as a matter that affects Lebanon, Syria, Palestine, Iraq and Jordan, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said Saturday.

Prince Hassan, who was opening a two-day international symposium entitled "Israel and Arab Waters" at the Yarmouk University Liaison Office, said Jordan is prone to drought during some months of the year and the efficient management of available water resources is a key issue, he said.

However, essential water services cannot be provided in the country if water supplies are not constant, Prince Hassan pointed out.

He welcomed the participants of the symposium and expressed hope that the topics discussed during the event would provide a data base for information on the subject of Arab water resources (Major excerpts from Prince Hassan's speech on page 3).

The symposium is organised by the London-based Arab Research

Centre, in co-operation with Yarmouk University and it is the first of its kind in dealing with the issue of Israel's water policies and their effects on Arab development projects.

Following Prince Hassan's speech, Dr. Adnan Badran, president of Yarmouk University, outlined the history of Israeli expansionism and aims to control the water resources of the area since 1948.

Dr. Badran said the control of water resources is an important element in Israel's policy of expansion and settlement and that the wars of 1948, 1967, 1973 and 1982 were largely "water wars" with the aim of securing resources.

This opinion was seconded by Mr. Majid Farid, chairman of the Arab Research Centre, who also outlined water projects of interest to Israel in the region.

Mr. Mahmoud Riad, former Egyptian minister for foreign affairs and former secretary-general of the Arab League, summarised Israel's ambitions and outlined earlier negotiations between the United States and Egypt with emphasis on the Palestinian question and water usage which were

Egypt wants to normalise ties with Syria

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak was Friday night quoted as saying he wished to normalise relations between his country and Syria and that he knew and "greatly appreciated" Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

Syria, along with Libya, has apparently resisted moves by Arab moderates to end the ostracism of Egypt, decreed by the Arab League when Cairo signed its U.S.-sponsored treaty with Israel in 1979.

Egypt wants to normalise ties with Syria

Mr. Mubarak sounded conciliatory towards Syria, Libya and the Soviet Union in what appears to have been a major interview given to Yugoslav Television on the occasion of a visit Saturday by President Milka Spiljak of Yugoslavia.

The semi-official daily Al

Ahram carried excerpts of the interview. It quoted Mr. Mubarak as saying relations with most Arab states were excellent.

Al Ahram said Mr. Mubarak "affirmed that he greatly appreciated" the Syrian people and Mr. Assad whom he knew as a fellow fighter pilot when both Syria and Egypt formed the United Arab Republic.

"I wish... that relations go back to normal and each side understands the positions of the other," Mr. Mubarak said.

Mr. Mubarak said he wished Egypt was trying to solve, not complicate, the problems of the region while "our relationship with the Soviet Union is improving."

His predecessor, the late President Anwar Sadat, expelled the Soviet ambassador in Cairo in 1981, accusing Moscow of interfering in Egypt's internal affairs, after earlier sending home Soviet military advisers.

Mr. Mubarak was quoted as saying that the return of a Soviet ambassador to Cairo "will come at the proper time."

He was also said the withdrawal of Israeli and other troops from Lebanon was a basic condition of a settlement there but the unresolved Palestinian dispute was the core of the problem.

"We consider the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue a good base for a search for a comprehensive, just solution to the Palestinian problem," he said, adding that he had stressed this to President Reagan.

King meets Junblatt

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein received at the Royal Court Saturday Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese opposition Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said. It did not give details.

Mr. Junblatt, who arrived in Amman from Damascus Thursday, also met with Lower House of Parliament Speaker Akef Al Fayed, Petra said. The PSP leader and the speaker reviewed various Arab issues and the current situation in Lebanon, the agency added.

Earlier Saturday, Reuters quoted Mr. Junblatt as saying he had no knowledge of a reported visit to Amman by a Lebanese envoy seeking his reaction to a new peace plan.

Lebanese opposition sources in Beirut said earlier that Johnny

Abdo, Beirut's ambassador to Switzerland, had flown to Amman Friday night for a meeting with Mr. Junblatt, according to Reuters.

The sources said Mr. Abdo would discuss with the PSP leader a new Saudi-mediated peace plan for Lebanon which had already been approved by the Lebanese and Syrian governments. Reuters reported.

But Mr. Junblatt, contacted by Reuters, said he knew nothing about Mr. Abdo's visit. "I am going to Damascus today," he said.

He described reports that a ceasefire in Beirut had gone into effect as "good news."

Lebanon's ambassador in Amman, Samir Hbaica, told Reuters he had not yet been contacted by Mr. Abdo.

Hussein confers with symposium participants

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein conferred at the Royal Court Saturday with Mr. Mahmoud Riad, former Arab League secretary general, Mr. Abdul Majid Farid, Chairman of the London-based Arab Research Centre, Mr. Subhi Kahaleh, former Syrian minister of irrigation, Mr. Abdul Khaleq Shinnawi, former Egyptian minister of irrigation, and Mr. Ahmad Bahaudin, a leading Egyptian journalist, all of whom are taking part

in an international symposium entitled "Israel and Arab Waters" being held at Yarmouk University Liaison Office in Amman. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who opened the two-day symposium, was present at the King's meeting with the participants.

Earlier, King Hussein received, at the Royal Court, Mr. Hani Al Hassan, advisor to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat.

Jordanian ambassador briefs Tunisia premier

TUNIS (Petra) — Jordan's Ambassador to Tunisia, Nabil Al Nimer Saturday briefed Tunisian Prime Minister Baji Qaid Al Sibi on last Saturday's attack on the Jordanian embassy in Tripoli. He also informed Mr. Sibi of Jordan's decision to sever relations with Libya after it was found that the Libyan government had planned and organised the attack.

The ambassador and the prime minister reviewed Jordanian-Tunisian relations and ways of bolstering bilateral co-operation in various fields.

They also reviewed the Iran-Iraq war, and underlined the need for Arab countries to honour their national commitments towards Iraq in accordance with the Fez Arab summit resolutions.

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Ties with Israel to figure high in Gonzalez visit

MADRID (R) — Spain's special relationship with the Arab World could be put to the test next week when Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez flies to Saudi Arabia and Jordan on official visits likely to be overshadowed by the issue of Spanish ties with Israel.

Spain is the only Western European nation which does not have direct diplomatic relations with Israel.

Diplomats in Madrid say Spain is coming under pressure to normalise its ties with Israel ahead of entry into the European Community and at the same time is facing strong Arab persuasion not to do so.

Mr. Gonzalez, who recently said Spain could establish full ties with Israel soon, insists the issue will not be discussed during the four-day trip which begins in Riyadh on Feb. 27. "Israel has not-

thing to do with this visit," he said. But diplomats and numerous commentators in the Spanish press concluded that the issue was almost certain to be raised at some stage by the Saudis who are known to feel very strongly that the time is not ripe for full Spanish-Israeli relations.

"The Saudis are certain to want to know what Spain is planning," one European diplomat commented.

The special relationship between the Arab World and Spain, which is felt genuinely on both sides, is rooted in a shared history

of eight centuries when Spain was under Moorish rule. The common heritage is still visible in language and culture.

Largely because of this spiritual affinity, Spain did not recognise Israel during the rule of the late General Franco.

The two nations edged closer after Franco died in 1975, and bilateral relations are handled indirectly by a Spanish consulate in Jerusalem and an Israeli mission accredited to the Madrid-based United Nations World Tourism Organisation.

But, nonetheless, Madrid has kept its distance and has traditionally maintained close relations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Israeli diplomats say Spain will have to normalise its links when it finalises talks to join the Euro-



Felipe Gonzalez

pean Community. Arab diplomats say any such move would be an affront.

"It would have been one thing to establish relations with Israel in 1948, but now it would look like a prize for occupying southern Lebanon or for the massacres in Beirut," one Arab diplomat said.

Mr. Gonzalez said he would concentrate during his trip on promoting Spanish-Arab economic co-operation and deepening what are already good relations with both Amman and Riyadh.

Democratic candidates debate Middle East

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire (USIA) — America's voters got a chance to hear what the Democratic Party's leading presidential candidates think about international issues — largely Middle East concerns — in a televised debate in preparation for the state of New Hampshire's presidential primary election.

The moderator of the debate, journalist Barbara Walters, posed questions about hypothetical Middle East situations, as well as questions focusing on an actual controversy.

In one of the few tense moments of the debate, Ms. Walters asked Jesse Jackson to respond to charges, reported by the media, that he had made derogatory comments about New York Jews. Rev. Jackson denied the derogations and expressed the hope that they "can be put to rest."

Statements attributed to him about Israeli activities in Lebanon "have been taken out of context," Rev. Jackson emphasised.

"I have been a supporter of Is-

rael's right to exist," he said. "And I am also a human rights activist. I support Palestinians' right to exist also. I support a mutual recognition policy."

The 90-minute debate afforded the candidates an opportunity to discuss current political issues and the personal values and experiences that they believe qualify them to lead the United States.

The debate was the first of four the league of women voters, a non-partisan organisation, will sponsor in conjunction with key presidential primary elections and caucuses.

In offering a series of questions on possible international troubles, moderator Walters asked former Senator George McGovern, the 1972 Democratic Party presidential nominee, if he would dispatch American forces in the event Iran cut off the Strait of Hormuz. Mr. McGovern concurred with other candidates on the need to consult with U.S. allies before taking any action.

Mr. McGovern noted that Fra-

nco, Germany and Great Britain, for example, are importing "the major share of their oil right through the Gulf area."

"The first thing to do would not be to go in unilaterally but... consult with our European allies on collective steps that we could take," Mr. McGovern said.

Mr. McGovern said he would be strongly inclined to rely on American naval and air power rather than troops.

Senator Gary Hart said that if he were president, the United States "would not find itself with a stranglehold around it brought about by continued reliance on Gulf oil."

Naval plans already would have been made with allies for an international force "to keep the strait open as a key international waterway," he said.

Rev. Jesse Jackson said a threat to the Strait of Hormuz is one area "worth fighting for."

"The industrial base of the Western world is at stake... so since we know the threat is there this day,

we could make some decisions now" to avoid having to react "the day after," Rev. Jackson said.

Former Vice President Walter Mondale, who enhanced his front-runner position by an overwhelming win in the Feb. 20 Iowa Democratic precinct caucuses, said that the United States has been "tilting to Iraq" in the Iran-Iraq war for reasons he did not understand.

"I think we ought to remain neutral in that dispute," he said.

When Mr. Walters asked what each candidate would do if Americans were taken hostage, Mr. Mondale defended the way the Carter-Mondale administration had handled the seizure of American hostages in Iran in November, 1979 — an event that dominated the 1980 presidential campaign.

In one of the few attempts during the debate to score points at the expense of an opponent, Sen. Hart reminded Mr. Mondale of the aborted U.S. military mission to rescue the hostages in 1980.

Shultz says Marines' mission in Lebanon has not been an offensive one

WASHINGTON (USIA) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz says the steps that need to be taken to bring lasting peace to Lebanon include a cease-fire, a broader government, the deployment of all foreign forces and that nation's emergence as a sovereign state.

The mission of the U.S. Marines in Lebanon, Mr. Shultz said, has not been an offensive military one. "It's been a mission to help insure stability and peace in that area, and it's succeeded in very considerable part," he said.

Mr. Shultz made the comments Feb. 23 in an interview on the Macmillan-Lehrer news hour on public television.

On other topics, the secretary said:

— There is a very strong trend toward democracy, particularly in South America and the Western Hemisphere, and "the Nicaraguans are feeling it."

The United States is in a "posture of readiness for give-and-take" with the Soviet Union concerning resumption of nuclear arms talks.

Following is the transcript of Mr. Shultz' interview, concerning the Middle East:

Question: Thursday night President Reagan said, in his news conference, that the Marines would still have a role to play in Lebanon, even though they were being redeployed to the ships off shore. What exactly is that role?

Answer: They are there off shore and they represent a continuing U.S. presence, and they support our policy of trying to bring about, as best we can, the removal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and the emergence of a sovereign Lebanon in charge of its own territory and with arrangements that insure the security of Israel's northern border.

Q: How can they do that kind of support if they are confined to the ships, and presumably not firing?

A: They're not there to undertake a military mission, but they're there in the event that

something happens that will make it desirable for them to be used in a manner such as they were used in the first place. You'll remember that they came back in the second time — they went in the first time to provide the conditions under which the PLO could be gotten out of Beirut. They accomplished that mission successfully, along with the other members of the Multinational Force. They came in the second time to provide a division of the forces present and to set up conditions around Beirut for stability and protection around the Sabra and Shatila camps.

Now, what may happen in Lebanon, we don't know. But it may be that there will be a good purpose of that kind which the Marines will be called upon to serve.

Q: The president did say specifically that the Marines might go back into Beirut if the possibility of improving their chances of fulfilling their mission were to reoccur. Now, what specifically was he talking about in terms of the mission?

A: He was basically just saying, as I've said here, that there are a lot of different possible things that may happen. And in order to be helpful, you have to be Johnny-on-the-spot. And that's the Marines' role.

I might say, typically — I don't think people are aware of this — that we do have a deployment in the Mediterranean, and the Marine amphibious unit that's there is deployed, and has been for a long time, around the Mediterranean. It's now lying offshore Lebanon.

Q: They tended to be, over time, a lot of confusion about just what the mission there was. I mean do you understand the reason for that confusion, and can you shed any light on that?

A: The problem, I suppose, is that you have to start with a large picture of our interests in the Middle East, which are very great. And these have tended to get focused, to a certain extent, on Lebanon in recent times. And the Marines are there to support our

objectives in Lebanon.

Now, the anomaly occurs because we think of Marines as gung-ho, bringing in the Marines, and they have an offensive military mission. But that has not been their mission in this case. It's been a mission to help insure stability and peace in that area, and it's succeeded in very considerable part. Although in recent months, with the rise of violence, they've been caught up in it and we have found that a better place for them to be deployed is on ships.

Rescuing Lebanon

Q: You said Thursday, in testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that the situation in Lebanon was deteriorating. What do you think it would take at this point to rescue the country?

A: The parties to the firing — and much of it is instigated by Syria — need to decide they've had enough, and let's have a cease-fire. We brought that about at one time, and there was a cease-fire for a while. But it has erupted again. So, first, there needs to be a cease-fire.

Second, there needs to be a broader government of Lebanon. President Amin Gemayel has been trying to bring that about. And the various factions have been jockeying around, and as yet have not been willing to join in that broader government. Obviously, you want to broaden the base of that government and enable the government to take control and maintain law and order in the areas that aren't occupied.

And then we want to get all of the foreign forces out and let Lebanon emerge as a sovereign state.

Q: What's your assessment of the plan that the Saudis have proffered and that the Syrians reportedly have gone along with? I mean do you think that this is something that can bring what you've just said about?

A: The plan has a lot of change in it all the time. Every time we see

it, it's a little different plan. And the Saudis are trying very hard to play a constructive role, and it may or may not emerge as something that is worthwhile.

Q: One of the points of it, I understand, involves abrogating the May 17th security treaty between Lebanon and Israel, which the United States has supported. Would you be in favour of President Gemayel giving up that agreement in exchange for peace?

A: That agreement is between Israel and Lebanon; we witnessed it. I helped to bring it about. I think it's a good agreement and it provides for security arrangements on Israel's northern border; it provides for total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, and it opens the door to the possibility of some reasonable relationship between Israel and Lebanon. So I think it's a good agreement. But, of course, it belongs to Israel and Lebanon, and it's up to them to decide what they want to do with it.

I would say only this: Those who advocate the abrogation of that agreement must bear some responsibility for finding an alternative formula for bringing about Israeli withdrawal.

Q: What sense of personal regret do you have about the turn of events in Lebanon? You've invested a lot of time and energy in this situation.

A: I think it's — everyone regrets the loss of life, the loss of American lives there, our Marines and others, and the loss of life of the Lebanese. So, wherever you look in the world and you see that, you're sorry about it. I am, certainly.

And one of the things, one of the great things, I think, about America is that when we see problems of that kind, we respond. And even if we find ourselves in a situation where the odds are not too good, we'll still try. And I think we can be proud as Americans that we've tried to bring about something better in Lebanon.

Q: Your number two at the State Department, Kenneth Dam, speaking in the Far East, Friday said, "we've made a courageous effort and simply because we failed doesn't mean it wasn't worth the effort." Would you agree with that formulation of it?

A: I wouldn't say that we've failed. We haven't succeeded. But the wheel is still turning and we're there. Our different effort is represented by a very strong ambassador, Reg Bartholomew, and we'll stay engaged in the process and do what we can to help bring about the sort of result that we've sought all along.

Q: Time magazine this week quotes a White House official, unnamed, as saying that George, meaning you, is ticked off at us, meaning the White House, because, for reasons of political expediency, they were more willing to see Gemayel abrogate of settle this agreement with Israel than you were. Do you have any comment on that?

A: I'm always worried about anonymous "they's" and "the White House." I used to work in the White House some years ago. I don't know how many hundreds of people work there.

Q: But are you ticked off? As I work for the president. And if somebody tells me something the president says, I respond to that. And I've had many discussions about this with the president, and he and I see this matter exactly the same way.

So that's the White House, as far as I'm concerned.

Q: So you're not ticked off?

A: I think that that agreement is a good agreement. But it is up to the parties to decide what they want to do about it. There have been people who have a different point of view than I have, and we've had some arguments about it. But that's normal. In fact, I think it would be alarming if you had a government where people didn't have some differences of opinion.

Q: It just seemed that there was

a different emphasis last week. Early in the day President Reagan came out and said something like you're saying now, that it was an agreement between the two parties, and he seemed rather casually to accept the inevitability of its being abrogated. And then a few hours later you made a statement at the State Department making a very forceful U.S. defense and backing of the agreement. I just wonder why that difference of emphasis within a few hours of each other.

A: I think you have to look at the full question that the president was asked to see the consistency of what we said. And I might say that what I said was carefully written out and was reviewed by the president and cleared by the president.

So, I didn't just sound off on my own. I had the president's complete blessing on the words that I spoke.

Q: He said Thursday night, in answer to a question at his news conference, that he hoped you weren't considering leaving. Are you?

A: No.

Q: Why would he have to express a hope like that, in public? Wouldn't he just know for sure, if you weren't, that you weren't?

A: He does know for sure. And I don't know where all of these rumours about my leaving came from. They had absolutely nothing to do with me and nothing to do with the president. Just the sort of thing that people tend to cook up around Washington. But there's absolutely nothing to it.

Q: Are you going to stay on if there's a second term?

A: I have to be invited by the president before I can make any statement of that kind. But I came here to serve the president. I'm one of the president's guys, and I will be sticking with him. But I don't want to say anything now in any way precludes or prejudices his ability to decide whatever he wants about who should be in this great post in the second

term.

Q: But if he asked you, would you be willing to stay on, or would you prefer to go and do something else?

A: If I answered that question I'd be putting him in a spot. So I think I'll just leave it that I'm here to serve the president and do what he wants me to do. And I'll just leave it at that.

May 17 agreement

Q: Some commentators have suggested that because you've invested so much time and your own prestige in helping Israel and Lebanon to negotiate the May 17 agreement, that it's a matter of personal pride to you not to see it abrogated.

A: I did invest a lot of time in it, and so did others in our government. But we have to look upon it as a document of state and it's something between Israel and Lebanon.

I think it's a good agreement, independent of whether I had anything to do with it or not. And I hope that I'm grown up enough not to get myself all entangled in some sort of ego trip on something like that.

Q: Back in October, on the 24th, you said, "if we are driven out of Lebanon, radical and rejectionist movements will have scored a major victory." Do you see that that is the danger? To the extent that the United States has been driven back, if not out, have those elements scored a major victory, and is that the direction of your anxiety about what may happen Friday evening?

A: I think one of the major problems that we see in Lebanon is the emergence of state-sponsored terrorism. And I believe this is something that we must take very seriously in this country, and we really haven't faced up to it.

We've had a number of deaths of our Marines and other personnel in Lebanon, but these have been dramatically punctuated by two tragic acts of massive ter-



George Shultz

rorism. Of these are state-supported acts in which large number of Americans lost their lives, one on our embassy and one on the Marine compound.

This is a kind of warfare, really, that is something different for us. It's not enough, I don't believe, to defend yourself against this form of terrorism. We have to improve our intelligence capability and we have to think through how, within the concept of the rule of law, which we hold, we can take a more aggressive posture toward what is a worldwide and very undesirable trend.

Of course, is not only the two big acts of terrorism that took place, but the murder of the president of the American University of Beirut and many other acts. For example, much has been made about the fact that the Lebanese Armed Forces has been having difficulty holding itself together. And I think, under the circumstances, it's held together remarkably well.

But here's the kind of thing that happens: An officer, two days ago, received a call from a terrorist saying, "if you don't leave the Lebanese Armed Force, within an hour your son will be shot." The phone is hung up. An hour later he gets a call from a hospital. His son has been shot. That's a terror. And people pay attention to it.

Now, this is one of the lessons that emerges out of Lebanon, and I think it's something that we must think very much harder than we ever have before about

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

16:30... Koran
16:45... Cartoons
17:35... Children's Programmes
18:25... Circus
19:25... Programme Review
19:30... Health and Life Programme
20:00... News in Arabic
20:30... Arabic Series
21:35... Arabic Varieties
22:15... Classical Record Review
23:00... News Summary

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00... French Programme
19:00... News in French
19:30... News in Hebrew
20:00... News in Arabic
20:30... News in Spanish
21:00... Best Seller: Empire Eps. 2
22:00... News in English
22:15... Drama — Madame Bouvary Eps. 3

RADIO JORDAN

555 KHz, AM, 1-99 MHz, FM
A party on 95.60 KHz, SW

07:00... Light Music
07:30... Newsweek
08:00... Morning Show
08:30... News Summary
09:05... Morning Show
10:00... Pop Session
10:30... News Summary
11:00... News Summary
11:30... Pop Session
12:05... News Summary
13:00... News Summary
14:00... News Bulletin
14:30... Instrumentals
15:00... Science Report
15:30... Concert Hour
16:00... News Summary
16:30... Instrumentals
17:00... Old Favorites
17:30... Listeners' Choice
18:00... News Summary
18:30... Jazz Hour
19:00... Newsweek
19:30... Date with a Star
20:00... Evening Show
21:00... News Summary
21:30... News Summary
22:00... Evening Show
23:00... News Summary
23:45... Evening Show
24:00... News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1113 KHz
06:00 Newsweek 06:30 The Bach Family

06:45 Financial Review 06:55 Reflections

06:55 World News 07:00 British Press Review 07:10 Letterbox 07:30 Short Takes 07:45 Letter from America 08:00 Newsweek 08:30 Jazz for the Aki About Britain 09:15 From Our Own Correspondent 09:30 The Seven Deadly Sins 09:50 Play of the Week 10:40 World News 10:50 Reflections 10:55 The Pleasure's Yours 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 Science in Action 11:40 Sports Review 12:15 Classical Record Review 12:30 Religious Service 12:30 World News 12:35 News About Israel 12:45 Letter from America 13:30 Baker's Half Dozen 14:00 Play of the Week 14:45 Alexis Korner's Rhythm and Blues 15:00 World News 15:05 Commentary 15:15 Good Books 15:30 Billy Budd 15:45 The Saudi Journal Request Show 16:30 The Doctors 17:00 Radio News 17:15 Concert Hall 18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary 18:15 From our own Correspondent 18:35 Financial Review 18:45 Letter from America 19:00 World News 19:05 Meridian 19:40 Reflections 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsweek 20:30 Pop The Question 21:00 After Hours 21:15 Radio Theatre: A New Life in a New World 22:00 World News 22:05 Commentary 22:25 Letterbox 22:30 Sunday Half-Hour 23:00 I Know It's Here Somewhere 23:15 The Pleasure's Yours 23:40 World News 00:05 Science in Action 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:05 Commentary 01:15 Letter from America 01:30 The Friday Murder

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260, KHz 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925, 15216

06:00 VOA Morning News on the hour, news summaries, daily business report, science and medicine, sports reports; VOA editorial and world and U.S. opinion roundups; documentary analysis; features 17:00 News 17:10 Special Horizons and New Products 17:30 News 18:00 News and Features 18:00 News 21:00 News 21:10 International Viewpoints 21:30 Music USA Standards 22:00 News and Editorial 22:15 Concert

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

• "Portraits of Landscapes from the Middle East" by Wolfgang Tiechert at the Goethe Institute at 9:00 a.m.
• Paintings by Saleh Khalil Abu Shindi at the Alia Art Gallery at 5:00 p.m.
• Children's exhibition at the theatre of the Department of Culture and Arts at 11:00 a.m.
• Paintings by Ahmad Na'wash at the University of Jordan's Library at 11:00 a.m.
• Turkish Carpet exhibition at the San Rock Hotel at 10:00 a.m. Folk music programme follows at 9:30 p.m.

VIDEO

• "Devil Saviour", Turkish film programme at the San Rock Hotel at 4:00 p.m. featuring filmstar Cüneyt Ark.

FILM

• "Russian Film Week" starts at 9:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267
American Centre 44371
American Centre Library 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37005
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 665195
Houston Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 664253
Y.W.M.C.A. 664253
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum Jewellery and costumes over 110 years old. Also models from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 10th

centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum Has an excellent collection of the antiquity of Jordan. Jabbal Al Q'ia (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 11:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabbal Luwdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia during the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, tel. 24390.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Luwdeh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Red-Bird) Jabbal Amman, 41559.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Piyerian Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71731.
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

06:46... Fair
06:58... (Sunrise) Shuruf
11:00... Oshur
15:30... Ash
16:52... Maghreb
Taha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (08) 53250, 53070, 53082, 53171, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:05... Cairo (MS)
07:05... Agaba (RJ)
09:15... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30... Damascus (MS)
09:30... Jeddah (RJ)
09:45... Oshara, Kuwait (RJ)
09:45... Cairo (RJ)
10:40... Dhah

Hassan: Israeli water policy pressurises occupied Arabs



AMMAN (J.T.) — Israeli aggression, which has resulted in it controlling 55 per cent of the River Jordan basin water, has affected the agricultural development potential of others in the area. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan told a symposium here Saturday.

Addressing conferees at a meeting on "Israel and Arab Water", Prince Hassan also said that water is an essential part of people's attachment to the land.

The deprivation from water of the Arabs on the occupied territories is thus part of Israeli policy to weaken this attachment, as a prelude to complete expulsion, he said.

Following are excerpts from Prince Hassan's speech:

In our region, which has scarce water resources, we consider the River Jordan and its tributaries as being of paramount importance for developing the Arab region.

Therefore, any unilateral exploitation of the river's water by a single party is bound adversely to affect the other parties and their economic and social projects based on agricultural development.

In our region, which has witnessed incessant Israeli acts of aggression, we feel that Israel's actions have done us an injustice and are ruining many of our development projects.

Since the start of this century, Zionist plans were aimed at exploiting Arab water resources in Palestine, Jordan, southern Lebanon and southern Syria to build their settlements.

We realise the importance of water in developing land, which here is synonymous with strengthening the people's attachment to their country and homeland.

Because of this, Israel has exerted its utmost effort to ruin this

attachment and to separate Arab citizens from their land in a bid to evacuate the Arab territories of their indigenous population to pave the way for Zionist settlements.

Since the early '50s, Israel has drawn up plans to divert the water of the Jordan River and its tributaries in order to irrigate the Naqab desert in southern Palestine and to settle Jews in that region.

His Majesty King Hussein drew the world's attention to Israel's plans in a speech he delivered to the third Arab summit in 1965.

He said that the diversion of the river water was an open aggression against Arab rights and land, and a flagrant violation of international principles.

In occupying the West Bank and the Golan Heights, Israel has thus been able to control the River Jordan and its tributaries and has been able to thwart any Arab project for exploiting water resources.

As a result, Israel now acquires nearly 55 per cent or 811 million cubic metres of water from the Jordan River basin. Jordan, for its part, has been able to benefit from only 11 per cent of the river basin.

In 1967, Israel was able to extend its territory and complete its control over important water resources in the occupied West Bank, as well as preventing the Arab population from exploiting their water sources there.

It is thus clear that Israel's water policies are connected with its settlement and expansionist policies in the occupied territories. This

re-enforces Israel's desire to obstruct the establishment of peace in the Middle East.

What is happening in the West Bank at present provides the best proof of Israel's intentions. It has so far built 165 settlements in the West Bank and confiscated half the lands of that territory.

It has imposed restrictions on Arabs trying to exploit their water resources but allowed Jewish settlers to use Arab water resources to develop their settlements.

This policy, accompanied by arbitrary measures against the Arab population, has deprived the people of their livelihoods and shaken the agricultural sector there causing many to abandon their lands.

Israel has forced tens of thousands of Palestinian Arabs across the bridges to the East Bank and many others have been forced to work as daily-paid labourers in Israeli factories or farms.

Furthermore, Israel has set up economic links with the occupied West Bank for its own benefit. The West Bank now serves as a market for Israel's products and Israel is able to make considerable profits and therefore earn much-needed hard currency.

Yarmouk and Litani

Israel has its eyes on the waters of Yarmouk River in northern Jordan and the Litani River in Lebanon in order to meet its water shortages in the future.

Despite the Israeli aggression, the state of instability in this region and the scarcity of water res-

ources, Jordan has gone ahead in implementing its projects, making use of the Jordan River and its tributaries.

Jordan has carried out an integrated development scheme in the Jordan Valley region and has been able to exploit the water of the Yarmouk River in a more skilful and profitable manner.

Israel's threats are not aimed at Jordan alone but also at neighbouring Arab states. The threats are manifest in statements issued from time to time by Israeli leaders and through its plans and declared policies directed against the Arab Nation.

Therefore, Arab leaders are called on to co-ordinate their plans and to mobilise their resources to confront these threats.

We have to realise that the time factor is against the Arabs and benefits only Israel and its own plans in our region.

The establishment of a just and durable Middle East peace will remain beyond reach unless the Palestine problem is solved on a just basis, because this problem is the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict and no solution will ever succeed unless it guarantees the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination on their land.

Their right to their land entails their freedom to exploit their water resources and develop their economic and social life.

This meeting is designed to offer a chance to experts to study the water situation in this region and the effects of Israel's practices and policies on the future of peace.

Municipality to go ahead with road plan

AMMAN (J.T.) — An Amman municipality sub-committee has approved amendments in their regulations in order to take possession of land needed for the construction of bridges at the intersection of sports city, the Interior Ministry Circle, the Third Circle and the Nasha crossroads.

Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Rawabdeh said that the management committee of the municipality services and transport development project is now studying tenders submitted by international companies offering to execute these projects.

The deliberations are expected to be concluded by the end of this month after which the contracts will be awarded.

Mr. Rawabdeh said that the services and transport development project will include, in addition to these road schemes, a plan to facilitate the flow of traffic in the downtown area and an idea to draw up new designs for main roads to serve the area as well as a proposal for four new sites for the burial of refuse in Amman and its suburbs.

When this is complete, the area

of the present rubbish tip at north Marka will be turned into a national park.

A tender has been floated for 35 modern garbage transport vehicles which are to be received at the end of this year, he said.

The mayor added that this project will be part of a comprehensive plan for the development of Amman throughout

the next 20 years.

Mr. Rawabdeh said that the municipality of Amman is now negotiating with the World Bank to finance the Wadi Al Hujada highway project, the services centre that will include a central fruit and vegetable market, livestock and poultry butchers, a livestock market and a second rural development project.

Sharif Zaid meets U.S. medical affairs delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief, Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, conferred at his office Saturday with Dr. William Mayer, U.S. assistant secretary of defence for medical affairs and his accompanying delegation.

Army Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb and the commander of the Royal Medical Services also at-

ended the meeting.

The American delegation arrived here Friday evening for a visit which is expected to last several days.

The delegation members will meet Jordanian officials and visit hospitals and medical centres operated by the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Red Crescent to continue health aid on West Bank

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) will continue to offer assistance and support to its branches in the occupied West Bank, according to JNRCS President Ahmad Abu Qoura Saturday.

He said that health services and mother and child care facilities in the regions of the West Bank will not only be maintained but also extended.

JNRCS has branches and offices in Nablus, Arabah and Birah, and their activities include care for the aged and the handicapped and looking after the families of people detained in Israeli jails, in addition to running mother and child

care centres, and offering food and clothing to the needy, Dr. Abu Qoura said.

The Birah centre alone offers services to nearly 8,000 people annually, Dr. Abu Qoura added.



Ahmad Abu Qoura

Abu Ayyash bloc wins engineers poll

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordanian engineers Friday elected Ibrahim Abu Ayyash as the new president of the Jordanian Engineers Association, while Mr. Michel Massanaat was elected as vice-president of the association after 11 hours of voting that took place at the Professional Association Complex.



Ibrahim Abu Ayyash

Mr. Ayyash received 773 votes against 687 votes for his main competitor Laith Shbeilat, while Khaled Najdawi came third with 43 votes. Mr. Massanaat, who captured the vice-presidency, received 718 votes against 718 votes for his closest competitor Rawhi Al Sharif.

The positions on the association council were won by Ahmad Rashdan, Abdul Rahman Biar, Abdul Latif Hadidi, Ahmad Abu Zeid, Abdul Rahman Khader, Abdul Ilah Roussan and Fathi Hassana, all from Mr. Abu Ayyash's bloc.

There were two main blocs in the Friday election. The first was headed by Mr. Abu Ayyash, who was president of the association for two terms in the late 1970s.

The second was led by the incumbent president Mr. Shbeilat, which included Mr. Sharif, Ibrahim Ghosheh, Rifqi Subeh, Ribhi Hamed, Mahmoud Dawass, Qassem Omari and Abdul Hamid Kharib.

It was not the first time that Mr. Abu Ayyash and Mr. Shbeilat have contested the seat. Mr. Abu Ayyash won the election in 1978 running beating Mr. Shbeilat by a

Noor inaugurates symposium on anthropology in Jordan

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Her Majesty Queen Noor Saturday inaugurated a three-day symposium on "Anthropology in Jordan: State of the Art", and an exhibition of photographs and books on anthropology, here at the Royal Cultural Centre.

The symposium, which is being organised by the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA) in co-operation with the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University, will explore the field of anthropology in the country both at the level of research and in the teaching of anthropology in the various educational institutions.

Minister of Culture, Youth and Antiquities, Dr. Abdullah Owaidat, delivered the opening speech at the symposium welcoming Queen Noor to the seminar which will tackle many aspects of human life in Jordan within the cultural framework.

Dr. Owaidat said that progress cannot be achieved in this field

without organising a comprehensive plan of education.

The science of anthropology, vice-president of Mu'ta University, Dr. Ali Mahafza, said, was found in response to socio-economic, cultural and administrative necessities just like any other humanitarian science which requires a human effort to understand human needs and problems.

Dr. Mahafza reviewed the efforts of Muslim scientists in the field of anthropology throughout history. Dr. Ahmad Al Hilal, a professor at the University of Jordan, said that anthropology is "a study of human behaviour within his society and the development of values in accordance with social

changes."

Dr. Hilal said that "this symposium will tackle humanitarian issues in Jordanian society, and will concentrate on the life of nomads and Bedouins in the country."

Scholars presenting studies on anthropology at the symposium include Ms. Maritha Slendy and Dr. Kamal Abu Deeb from Yarmouk University, Dr. William Lancaster from England, Dr. Ahmad Rabar'ah, Dr. Ahmad Owaidat Abbadi and Mr. Mohammad Abu Hassan from Jordanian institutions.

Director of the DLDNA Ahmad Sharkas said that scholars who have been trained in anthropology were invited to take part in the symposium in order to review the current state of the art of this important field in Jordan. Queen Noor, who last month chaired a meeting of the preparatory committee organising the symposium, expressed the hope that the symposium will lead to closer future understanding and would stimulate future development in this field.

U.N. team leaves after collecting data on impact of Israeli settlement policy

By Afifah A. Kaloti
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A United Nations team left Amman Saturday after a one-week visit during which they were briefed by Jordanian officials on the impact of the Israeli settlement policy on the living conditions of Palestinians in the occupied Arab territories.

The visit of the three-member team, headed by Dudley Madawella and including Mirtha Halim and Edward Balassanian, was organised by the U.N. Centre for Human Settlements in Amman.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Madawella said that the aim of the visit was to collect information and data on the living conditions of Arab inhabitants under occupation which will later be included in a report to be submitted to the U.N. Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar.

"The condition of the Arab population due to the Israeli policy of confiscating land from their inhabitants and setting up settlements engaged the attention of the U.N. General Assembly. Hence it was decided to conduct

studies on the matter annually," he said.

Mr. Madawella pointed out that this is the first U.N. team of this nature which has gone out to collect information on the effect of Israeli settlements on the Arab inhabitants.

The team, he said, also gathered information from organisations affiliated to the U.N. in Geneva and Vienna namely the World Health Organisation, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation as well as from the U.N. Centre for Human Settlements in Amman.

Mr. Madawella said that the report will also be based on what they have been told by Jordanian ministers, high-ranking officials, parliamentary deputies representing the West Bank as well as several individuals from the West Bank.

Regarding the same subject, the team also visited Egypt and Syria and met various officials there as well as with representatives of the

Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Conclusions

Asked about the kind of conclusion they have reached, Mr. Madawella said that, as representatives of the U.N., they must not express any views on the situation. They have merely been assigned to collect information and report it to the General Assembly, "otherwise our report would lose credibility," he said.

"All that I can say from the reports we have had up till now is that the Israeli settlement policy adversely affects the social and economic aspects of the Arab population."

Mr. Madawella pointed out that they had submitted a request to the Israeli authorities asking to be allowed to visit the occupied Arab territories to continue their study, but "we have not received an answer yet."

In conclusion, Mr. Madawella said that the team will submit its report in July to the Economic and Social Council and it will then be discussed at the General Assembly which is scheduled to convene in September.

Court fines three after bribe attempt

AMMAN (Petra) — Three Jordanians have been given prison terms and will have to pay fines for their attempts to offer bribes to public officials.

According to the military court, which issued the sentences, Artin Kiumjian will be imprisoned for two months and will pay JD 10, Shaaban Abdul Oader Hassan will be imprisoned for one and a half months and will pay JD 10 and Jumaa Ramadan Abdullah will go to prison for two months and will pay JD 10.

Meanwhile, 58 Jordanian merchants were fined JD 40 for violating Ministry of Supply regulations.

The sentences were endorsed by the military governor Saturday.



The opening session of the Arab Agricultural Engineers Higher Council meeting which began here Saturday at the Professional Association Complex (Petra photo)

Agricultural engineers council discusses Arab food security

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Mohammad Bashir Saturday paid tribute to Arab agricultural engineers for their efforts in providing food for the Arab Nation and for working towards Arab economic integration.

The minister was speaking at the opening session of the Arab Agricultural Engineers Higher Council meeting held at the Professional Association Complex in Amman.

"The meeting of agricultural engineers comes at a time when the Arab Nation is struggling to achieve food security and to develop its agricultural resources," the minister said.

Jordan, he said, believes in joint Arab action on all fronts, and Jordan's participation in establishing the Arab Agricultural Engineers Federation demonstrates the country's concern to develop Arab agriculture.

Our efforts in Jordan to develop agriculture are not up to the stan-

dard of our aspirations, and we hope that agricultural experts and engineers will help us to achieve the better exploitation of our agricultural resources, the minister said.

Addressing the opening session was Dr. Yahya Bakkour, secretary-general of the Arab Agricultural Engineers Federation who referred in his speech to the agricultural challenges which the Arab Nation is now trying to confront.

The Arab countries have to face monopoly competition in the world food market, different production and exportation policies by various nations and other related problems, Dr. Bakkour said.

We also face a trend in Arab countries towards industrialisation at the expense of agriculture, and this has harmed the agricultural sector and the rural communities, Dr. Bakkour added.


He said that Arab agricultural

projects have still proved unable to bring about agricultural integration and achieve food security in the Arab World.

Also addressing the session was Dr. Suleiman Arabiyat, president of the Jordanian Agricultural Engineers Association, who referred to the role of agricultural experts in increasing food production and achieving food security in the Arab World through the implementation of joint agricultural projects.

Referring to the West Bank, Dr. Arabiyat said that Arab states should offer support and assistance to Arab farmers and agricultural engineers under Israeli occupation rule in view of the deteriorating agricultural conditions there.

Several officials attended the opening session of the three-day meeting, which was organised in co-operation with the Jordanian Agricultural Engineers Association.



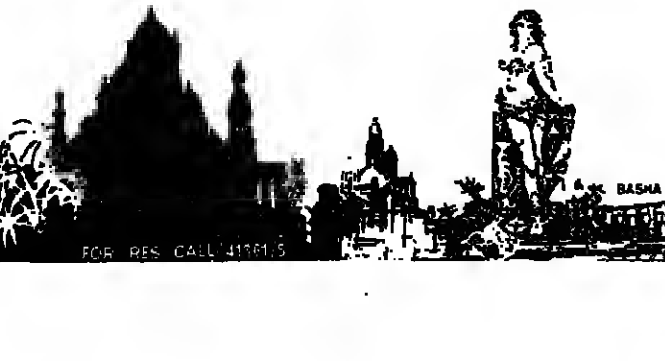
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Budget deficit in the good years

By Fahed Fanek

ACCORDING TO a recent survey conducted by the staff of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), it was revealed that the actual deficit in the budget of the Jordanian government during the past five years 1978-1982 as defined by the (IMF) was as follows:

JD 110.8 million in 1978.
JD 104.0 million in 1979.
JD 110.5 million in 1980.
JD 100.8 million in 1981.
JD 108.6 million in 1982.

Thus the total deficit in these five years amounted to JD 535 million (\$1.5 billion). It is ironic that this huge deficit accumulated in the very good years i.e. when Arab financial support was at its peak. The percentage of actual deficit during this period was 18.8 per cent of the overall public expenditure, or 23.1 per cent of all

revenues, both domestic and foreign.

In other words, the Jordanian Ministry of Finance posted a substantial deficit at exactly the same time when it was receiving over \$1 billion a year in Arab aid.

Unfortunately the government did not save some for the rainy days, nor built up some reserves for the tough time ahead, when the inevitable decline of the external financial support takes place as expected; it did not at least cover previous deficits which have been carried forward.

On the contrary, the government managed not only to spend all the available funds, but also to borrow internally and externally by issuing more bonds and treasury bills, drawing on the Central Bank, and externally from the international and regional institutions.

and in certain cases from the Eurodollar market on commercial basis.

According to the monthly statistical bulletin of the Central Bank of Jordan, the internal borrowing of the Treasury in these five years (net of repayment) reached JD 333.8 million in the form of extra bonds, bills, and advances. And the external outstanding debt, excluding guarantees extended for independent public entities, increased by JD 251.7 million, a total of JD 585.5 million. Difference of exchange rate may be responsible for the discrepancy of JD 50 million between total borrowing and total deficit.

The above financial deficit over five years averaged 12 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) and reached 17.2 per cent in 1978

which is one of the highest ratios anywhere, and is excessive by any standard.

Under such heavy public spending and aggressive financial policy, it is only normal for inflation to flare up, (14.1 per cent in 1979) consumption to soar, (126 per cent of GDP in 1981) and imports to rise to more than 100 per cent of the GDP (119 per cent in 1981).

It is evident that the government at the time wanted to accelerate the development momentum, carry out the large industrial projects simultaneously and as fast as possible, and at the same time subsidise many activities and keep business-men and consumers happy for the time being.

The Treasury finds itself now under pressure to meet the com-

mitments of the past in an environment of dwindling financial support of the Arab oil producing countries. This needs a lot of good house keeping and heavy hand, but the challenge must be met and the lesson must be learnt.

The large economic projects were supposed to give dividends, now and to pay back the Treasury. But unfortunately circumstances rendered these projects as extra burdens on the back of the government, at least in the short term. All these projects will be in the market this year borrowing under the government guarantee to face their current expenses and obligations, but this tight situation will improve soon.

It is of interest to notice some difference between the deficit figures as reflected by the budget prepared by the Ministry of Fin-

ance and in the statistics of the Central Bank of Jordan and those of the IMF. The reason behind the discrepancy might be that only domestic borrowing of the government is properly classified as deficit while foreign borrowing and soft loans from external sources are classified as revenue. The IMF usually considers that all borrowings are made to cover the deficit and could not be classified as revenue.

It is also important to note that a major part of the deficit was covered by soft loans, and directed towards development. Jordan's external borrowing is still low according to international standards, and Jordan's financial reputation is very good, thanks to an otherwise effective public administration and efficient management of the national economy.

Breaking the stalemate

PALESTINE Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat's visit to Jordan, which is due to start most probably today, should open a new chapter in Jordanian-Palestinian relations. It should also provide for a new lead in Middle Eastern events, despite the somewhat gloomy backdrop against which it is taking place.

Palestinian officials have been cautioning against expectations of breakthroughs and instant declarations to follow the PLO chairman's talks with His Majesty King Hussein and the Jordanian government here this week. "We think this is a year of political stalemate as far as efforts to solve the Palestinian problem are concerned," said Khalil Al Wazir, Mr. Arafat's senior aide, yesterday, apparently alluding to the difficult tasks facing both Jordan and the PLO vis-a-vis the peace process under the present circumstances. Jordan, for its part, has not said that a breakthrough is imminent either, given the absence of the right conditions for peace in the Middle East; but the Kingdom has been insisting on exploring every avenue open for a lasting and honourable settlement in the area.

Of course there would be more hope of reaching more quickly a working agreement between the Jordanian-Palestinian that would get things going on the regional and international fronts, had it not been for that set of difficult conditions on the ground here and elsewhere in world capitals. But that does not mean Jordan and the PLO can afford to sit back and watch until all obstacles are removed in the way of a joint movement towards regaining the occupied territories and restoring Palestinian rights.

These two views are likely to be the main theme of discussions in the coming few days, and any joint strategy would have to be mapped according to the results. Nevertheless, the mere fact that the talks will be taking place indicates the willingness of both sides to cement their brotherly relations and devise a joint position on the challenges facing them.

Basically, we are hoping for a Jordanian-Palestinian initiative that will break the present stalemate over the Palestinian problem, rather than shy away from the effort because it might be difficult and not much could be gotten out of it. This initiative need not be based on any particular plan or proposal, but should include all the positive elements that constitute the right framework for a joint Jordanian-Palestinian march towards our goals. Getting our act together should naturally be the first step in that direction.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Time to abort cantonisation

THE WEAK ceasefire agreement in Lebanon is linked with deep fears of its being aborted like all previous agreements. What is to be feared most is the Falangist militia's leader Fadi Afram's statement calling for the division of Lebanon into sectoral cantons. This evil call was previously made by Israel, which is still trying to make it come true.

This dangerous direction is the real reason behind the repeated aborted efforts for ending the civil war in Lebanon, because the arrival at an end to this war and at a national agreement would prevent the cantonisation scheme which the Falangists are trying to impose by force of fire. Fadi Afram and his likes are Israeli weapons stabbing the Lebanese body and cutting it apart to achieve Israeli schemes.

It is time that the Lebanese government stood up to the cantonisation plot and to the Falangist militia's threats and to put their hands in the hands of those who care for Lebanon's unity and Arabism.

Al Dustour: Genuine support for Iraq

AFTER BROTHERLY Iraq has succeeded in defeating the last Iranian aggression on its territories, conscience should lift its voice high throughout the Islamic World calling on Iranian rulers to fear God for their people and the dear Islamic blood shed outside its true fields, and for the Islamic Arab energies being destroyed away from their required purposes.

It is unacceptable and impossible that the Islamic World should stand by watching, satisfied with making a few calls every now and then for ending the war. It is not enough to form mediator committees or to issue statements calling for ending the war.

What is required is real and continued pressure from all governments and peoples of this nation on Iran to make it give up its stubborn attitude in feeding the fires of war, and accept to be ruled over by justice and right as in the merciful Shari'a.

The continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war throughout this period imposes on the Arab states to review their stand in light of their national obligations and supply Iraq with the moral and financial support it needs. Only this would make Iran despair from victory over Iraq and force it to enter negotiations for peace.

Sawt Al Shaab: Muslims should intervene

IRAQ IS still facing aggression alone. Iraqis are still dying, bleeding and offering blood and money everyday alone, Iraq, which had always been the first to help every Arab country in all kinds of trouble, now feels deserted and has asked the government of Sweden to interfere for ending the fighting.

On the other side, Iranian authorities drive one more million men to battle fields to kill and be killed in fighting against their Iraqi brothers in a war that has no winner and no victor except for those who manufacture arms then review the world map and participate in creating new tensions and consequently increase their products.

Although Iraq has defeated the last Iranian strike, Iraq's steadfastness does not stop the suffering. Moreover, Iran's obstinacy and its ability to collect millions and hundreds of thousands of fighters until now proved only to be the black door through which tragedies befall Iran and the Iraqis.

In the light of this fact, we call upon Islamic groups in the Arab world to interfere to stop the war and to convince Iran that the blood shed unjustly is no heroic blood. We also call upon Arab states to move, if not for supporting Iraq, for warding off the many similar dangers threatening all Arabs because of Iran's determination to continue this war.

'No running away, safer on the ships,' Reagan says

Following are excerpts from U.S. President Ronald Reagan's news conference on Feb. 22, 1984.

The president: I have a short statement. The Congress has returned from its recess. Important business is pending, and I'll be commenting on much of this in the weeks ahead.

But tonight I want to highlight three matters at the top of the domestic agenda for the next ten days.

First is crime. The Senate is completing its work on the most sweeping anti-crime bill in more than a decade. Our legislation provides a long-overdue protection to law-abiding Americans that would help put an end to the era of coddling criminal. The security of our people should take precedence over partisan politics, so I asked the House to stop dragging its feet and to act promptly.

Second: prayer in schools. The Senate will begin debate shortly on whether to permit voluntary prayer again in our nation's schools, our children's schools. And a huge majority of Americans favour restoring this long-cherished tradition of religious freedom. I urge the Senate to reaffirm that voluntary school (prayer) is, indeed, a basic right of our people, and I hope the House will follow suit.

Third, our deficits. It's been almost a month since I called for negotiations to reach agreement on a downpayment on the projected deficits. We've sought to schedule meetings almost every day. The Democratic representatives have begged away from all but one meeting. It's ironic that those who demanded negotiations have been so reluctant to negotiate. Be that as it may, it's time to get down to business. If we don't act now, we'll lose another year to fruitless political posturing and legislative stalemate. So, I'm pleased to announce they have agreed to attend their second meeting Feb. 23. We'll be prepared to comment on their suggestions on defence spending. I trust they will be prepared to answer our specific proposal for \$100,000 million in deficit reduction measures over the next three years, so that together we can get something constructive done.

Marine pullout

Q: Mr. President, the Marines you sent to Lebanon 17 months ago are now being withdrawn on your orders. Considering their inability to achieve their peacekeeping mission, and the casualties they suffered, has the United States lost credibility in the region? Has Syria won? And where do we go from here?

A: Well, in the first place, no, I don't think first of all that you can say we have lost anything. I know that things don't look bright, as bright as they have at some times in this last year-and-a-half since they've been there, but I think it's time to review a little history here and what this mission was and is.

A year-and-a-half or so ago, we and some other allies, the United Kingdom, France, and Italy, decided on this idea of a multinational force, all of us to contribute troops to go there on a stabilising mission, not a combat mission at all. And I would like to recall what the situation was. There've been five wars in the last 36 years between Syria and Israel. Israel had crossed the Lebanese border because of "terrorist attacks" across her northern border. Attacks on her civilians, and Israel had advanced all the way to Beirut.

There were somewhere between 10,000 and 15,000 PLO "terrorists" in Beirut and a pitched war was being fought right there in the streets with thousands of casualties among civilians. Syria was also on Lebanon soil. Since 1975, Lebanon had been fighting a kind of civil war among its own people. There was very little in the way of a government in Lebanon by this time.

The PLO — finally there was an

indication that they were — they would be willing to depart from Lebanon, but they were fearful of stopping fighting for fear that they would then, if they tried in an orderly way to get out, they would be massacred. This, again, was one of the reasons for our stabilising force going in from the four countries.

We went in with the idea that as they left, then the other two countries, Syria and Israel, could withdraw. Then, as a government was put in place in Lebanon, and we helped and intended from the beginning to help them restore their military capability not only with weapons but with training and all that, then, as Lebanon with a government was able to move out into the areas that had been occupied by Syria and Israel and where were the factions that had been part of the internecine warfare, the force put in by ourselves and the allies would have constructed behind their advance a stabilising force there.

Now that was the mission. We wanted to prevent a war between Syria and Israel.

A few months ago, late summer or early fall, because of the progress — remember the talks that had started in Geneva about broadening the base of the government to take in those factions that had been fighting against Lebanon and bring them in to be a part of the government, so that it was broad based and gave every element in the country representation. Those meetings went on. I think there was progress in that.

The government of Lebanon then arrived at an agreement with Israel for peace between them and a withdrawal of Israel and protection of the northern border so that the "terrorist" attacks that had prompted their invasion would no longer exist.

'Terrorist attacks'

As this much success came to be, "terrorist" attacks began against the members of the Multinational Force on the part of those who don't want a peaceful settlement and who don't want a solution to the problem. And I think this is an indication of the success that this stabilising force was having that the efforts were made and the great tragedy took place with our Marines with the suicide attack there.

Now, we still have an ambassador-at-large there that is commuting between Damascus and Beirut, Tel Aviv trying to help whoever we can in bringing about a peaceful settlement. I have no hesitation in saying that I have no regret of the fact that we went in there with the idea of trying to bring peace to that troubled country.

We are redeploying because once the "terrorist" attacks started, there was no way that we could really contribute to the original mission by staying there as a target just hunkering down and waiting for further attacks.

So the forces have been moved, redeployed. Ours as well as others, and ours are going to be on the vessels offshore. But as long as there's a chance for a peaceful solution, we're going to try and see if there's any contribution we can make to achieving that. And as long as that stance exists, I'm not going to give up and say, "Well, it's all over." And we're not bugging out, we're just going to a little more defensible position.

The "terrorist" attacks were a factor in the withdrawal. Does this mean that "terrorist" attacks like that can succeed in the Middle East and elsewhere?

A: No, I said that about those who urged us to simply bug out and come all the way home, and I said that that would be an admission. But I don't think that simply redeploying to a more defensible position because "terrorist" attacks — no one has still found truly fool-proof defence against these surprise attacks, par-

ticularly when the attackers are willing to give their own lives. So, no, we're on hand. We still will have Marines there defending, as is customary of the Marines, defending our embassy and our embassy personnel there.

And we have been discussing with Gemayel forces sending some training teams in that have been specialising in things like terrorism for further training of their forces.

Disastrous results?

Q: On Feb. 2, you told the Wall Street Journal that if we pulled out of Lebanon it would be disastrous results worldwide for us. And you also said you weren't going to cut and run even though there is a wide-spread perception that that's what we're doing. Do you think we will have no disastrous results worldwide because of this pullout, and I'd like to follow up.

A: I don't think so because I think that those people who make decisions, and so forth, and who have to make them based on what is going on, they're not going to see this as cutting and running because, as I say, they are on the ships and that naval task force is going to stay where it is. And — so I don't think that they're going to view this in the disastrous way that I had — because when I was speaking then, I was talking in reply to those who were urging us to just pick up and go home without any regard to whether our allies were going to do the same thing or not. We've stayed in consultation with them. We're acting together and in sync with them.

Q: What circumstances would you send the Marines back in? A: That's a hypothetical that I don't know whether I could answer. If — let me say this — if they could improve the possibility of carrying out their mission, then, yes, that would be a reason for sending them in.

Q: When our Marine compound was bombed, a lot of the parents of those young men say that they wondered what was the reason for the mission and you've tried to explain the mission tonight. But can you say to those parents, now that you've withdrawn the Marines to the ships, why more than 260 young men died there?

A: I have talked to a great many of the families, the widows, and the parents of the men who died there in that terrible holocaust and I have been amazed at their attitude, which was one of complete confidence that it was a worthwhile mission. And most of them based that on the letters that they were receiving from their sons and husbands who said they believed in the mission, that they were there, that it was a worthwhile mission. And many of them expressed a pride in being there. I'm sure that now some of the younger men that are not really aware that this is a redeployment more than a coming home thing and have been quoted as saying that they're sorry that they were not able to complete their mission. I don't see their mission as being over yet. And I don't think people knowledgeable over there with what's going on see it as over yet.

Q: The secretary of state has been one of those who is said to be very discouraged and was said that in Lebanon the light at the end of the tunnel can be the train coming at you. Can you tell us whether you share that discouragement and would you accept a resignation from George Shultz who, some people feel, has failed in this policy?

A: No, I wouldn't. And he has not failed. And I have seen that talk and I think it's disgraceful, frankly, I think he has done a splendid job. And I hope he doesn't have any thoughts about leaving at this point. The idea for the mission happened to be mine — sitting in the situation room in a meeting with all of the people that are concerned in these affairs. And he, and our ambassadors,

beginning with Phil Habib, and then Bud McFarlane, and now Don Rumsfeld — all of these have been doing a splendid job there, and we're going to continue, as I say, as long as there is a chance.

Naval shelling

Q: Mr. President, our policy on naval shelling has been that it's in response to attacks against our Marines on the ground. Now that the Marines are being withdrawn to the safety of ships, does this mean that there will be no aid to U.S. shelling of Lebanon?

A: Well, there hasn't been some shelling for quite a while, but remember the most recent shelling was not because of attacks on the Marines at the airport. It was because of shelling of our embassy. And now that's — that's United States territory. And our embassy personnel for a number of days were living in the basement. And for whatever protection that could be — there was one direct hit on, I think it was the residence. I'm not sure whether it was that or the embassy headquarters — and that's what we're responding to.

But we are behaving with restraint now. We are flying reconnaissance flights, and there have been some instances of firing on them, without result. I'm pleased to say, and we have not responded because we think this is a time for restraint and for hoping to cool things down.

Q: Did you say earlier — or suggest earlier — that there may now be some question about whether U.S. troops will be sent in to train the Gemayel government forces? A: Well, this has been one of the things that we're planning, and we're watching developments here as to when that might be — they might be too busy right now to be being trained. We're waiting until we can co-ordinate with them.

Q: Mr. President, why did you not initiate some action sooner on withdrawing the Marines from Beirut and what's your response to the people who have suggested, a number of critics, that it takes too long for you to hear the debate between your advisers and arrive at a consensus, and who ask, the reform, whether you are, in fact, really running things and whether you are a full-time president? What do you say?

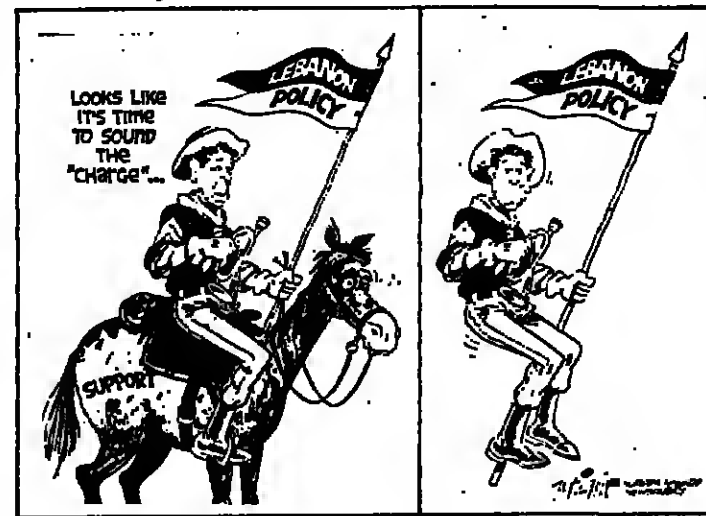
A: I think — I've read a little of the fiction that's been going around about that, also. I can tell you, no, there was certainly thorough discussion, and for a long time, ever since the suicide bombing, as to whether there was a way in which we could keep our forces there, not only ourselves but, again, as I say, in sync with the other nations' forces and that might reduce the possibilities of vulnerability from "terrorist" attacks.

We were looking at everything and, from the very first, one of the alternatives was putting them on the ships. We held out for a while because — we were concerned that people over there might see that as leaving, as abandoning the nation, and we didn't want that.

We finally did arrive at the belief that we could do this. We talked to the Gemayel government, we talked to our allies, and we had made a decision that this looked like the most logical thing to do, a phased withdrawal to the ships, keeping our training detachment there that was been working with the Lebanese army. And so it wasn't a case of delay; it was a case of looking at the situation and wanting to make the right decision.

'I make decisions'

Now as to that other fiction about whether I sit back and then somebody tells me what to do. That's a lack of understanding of how our system has been working here, and I will admit I don't think any administration, to my knowledge, has ever exactly worked with the cabinet and the staff the



way we have. First of all, I think we've got one of the finest staffs and one of the finest cabinets that has been in this city in many, many years.

And I want people around me who are independent-minded. I want hear all sides of everything. We have regular cabinet meetings and things we call the cabinet council meetings where it's a portion of the cabinet based on the particular issue where it wouldn't particularly be of interest to the others.

Now, in those meetings, I hear all sides. It could best be compared to a board of directors or a board of regents or governors of an institution other than business. And the debate rages and it isn't just limited to one cabinet officer who think that the problem is in his particular area. I hear and get the input and the debate sometimes rages. And many times, it's nice if you can get a consensus, that's easy. But many times, I have to make a decision in which I come down, obviously, against some of the advocates in the cabinet and on the side of others. But it goes back and forth. The loser this week may be the winner next week.

But this is the way the decisions are made. The only difference between a board of directors then and our cabinet meetings is when it comes time for decision, we don't take a vote. The decision is mine and I make it on the basis of the information that I have heard. And if they haven't given me enough information, I make them come back again and we talk some more.

Q: Sir, what's your response to those who suggest that you don't spend enough time at the job of being president?

A: My answer to them is they don't know what they're talking about. And I almost made that a little more blunt right then, but decided it would be unseemly if I did.

But, they don't know what they're talking about. I have never gone upstairs from the office once that I have not carried an entire evening full of homework with me. And I could tell you about the sniping that takes place at so-called vacations like the four days I spent at the range, one of which was a weekend day.

I have to tell you, presidents, I've learned, don't take vacations. They just get a change of scenery. All right.

Mondale knows little

Q: Walter Mondale is one of those who's attacking you on the so-called leadership issue. But he goes beyond the things that you told Bill about. He says you're intellectually lazy and you're forgetful. So forgetful that he says you're providing leadership by amnesia. What do you say that?

A: I'm surprised he knew what the word meant. I haven't any comment to make at that. If that's all he has to talk about out there on the trail to his audiences, why, let him do. I'm going to be talking about the things we're doing and the things we intend to do.

And what we intend to do is build for the kind of a future that

this country and the people of this country have always wanted, and we're going to try to give it to them.

Q: But do you think those kind of personal attacks are fair comment or do you think that's sort of hitting below the belt?

A: Well, as I say, he doesn't know what he's talking about because — I think through the process we have of discussing all issues in the cabinet, I probably have a better store of information on the issues confronting us than a president normally has.

Arab-Israeli conflict

Q: Last week you said the Arab-Israeli conflict must be resolved through negotiations involving an exchange of territory for peace. Were you telling Israel to reverse its settlement activity in the West Bank?

A: No, from the very beginning, and the Israelis know this, I have told them that I thought with an effort that must be made out there for an overall peace in the area, that it was not helpful to go forward with what they were doing. I think that the peace process that we envision is based on the Camp David process, the U.N. Resolutions 242 and 339, and I had never referred to them as illegal, as some did, but I did say that I thought they were not helpful because obviously the peace process, when the negotiations come between the Arab states and Israel, it is going to have to involve territorial changes in return for secure peaceful borders. And so, no, I just think that we would have a better chance.

Gulf war

Q: Mr. president, the war between Iraq and Iran is heating up in a rather perilous way and I'd like to ask what the depth of your concerns are about the possibility that this war would lead to the closing of the Straits of Hormuz and cut off the supply of oil to Japan, Western Europe, and ourselves, and to what lengths you're prepared to go to keep the Straits open?

A: What you have just suggested — Iran, itself, had voiced that threat some time ago, that if Iraq did certain things, they would close the Straits of Hormuz. And I took a stand then and made a statement that there was no way that we, and I'm sure this is true of our allies, could stand by and see that sea lane denied to shipping, and particularly, tankers that are so essential to Japan, to our Western Allies in Europe, and to a lesser extent, ourselves. We're not importing as much as they require.

But, there's no way that we could allow that channel to be closed. And, we've had a naval force for a long time, virtually permanently stationed in the Arabian Sea, and so have some of our allies. But, we'll keep that open to shipping.

Q: What about the defence cuts, Mr. President?

A: Defence cuts? You don't decide to spend a certain amount of money on defence. You look at what you believe is necessary to do in order to ensure national security and then you add up how much that's going to cost. — USA



'Colourful World of A Young Artist' is the title under which Vika Elshakashvili, seven years old, is displaying her paintings in the Children's Picture Gallery of Georgia, USSR. 'Blizzard in Sakhumi' is the name given to the above drawing by Vika.

Pretoria sends blacks to black classes

By Richard Lander
Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — Education in South Africa is again in the spotlight after latest examination results showing that black pupils still lag well behind whites.

Argument over education here, where schools are strictly segregated by race, reach to the heart of the debate on apartheid. The South African political system which keeps whites and blacks apart in most fields from the cradle to the grave.

The 1983 school leaving matriculation results illustrate the gap. Almost 94 per cent of white pupils in Transvaal province passed, but only half the black schoolchildren. And while half the white school-leavers won exemption from university entrance examinations, only one in nine blacks did.

The black pass figures have declined sharply since bloody riots racked the schools in 1976, fired by seething resentment of the school system and apartheid in general, and claiming more than 400 lives in the country's townships. Many education experts of all races blame the education results on apartheid which favours white

pupils while keeping standards for blacks deliberately low.

Segregated education was an early priority of the nationalist government after it gained power in 1948. Among early steps taken were a reduction of state funds to church mission schools and promotion of the use of African languages in the teaching of a special "bantus" (black) syllabus.

The government admitted its aim was to train blacks to a standard at which they could do only society's most menial and poorly paid jobs.

Former Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd, among the grand architects of apartheid, told parliament in 1953: "The black should not be trained to loiter for the green pastures on the other side of the fence where he cannot graze."

Commenting with marked irony on the latest education results, Curtis Mkhondo, president of the Multiracial Teachers' National Education Union, said: "If we give Africans an academic education, who is going to do the manual work in this country?"

Other critics point to shoddy, overcrowded classrooms for blacks, poorly-trained teachers and a lack of allocated funds. Researchers say seven times more money is spent on teaching white children than black children.

But the government argues that things have improved since Mr. Verwoerd's remarks 30 years ago.

Job Schoeman, a spokesman at the Department of (black) Education and Training, told Reuters the aim since the late 1970s has been for educational standards to be equal — but separate — for all races. He said claims that blacks were being educated only for manual work were "the biggest load of nonsense."

He said it was vital that blacks be given every opportunity to advance. "It's in the interest of the whites to see that the black man gets the best possible education. We need them — there simply won't be enough whites to do the jobs."

Mr. Schoeman admitted that black children did suffer from poor facilities, particularly because they had little privacy to study at home. However, he said classrooms were being built at a rapid rate; teachers were being better trained and more money was being put into school libraries.

"But it's a fallacy to believe you can fix everything with money," said Mr. Schoeman. Black education had started later than the white system and still needed time to catch up.

According to Mr. Schoeman the

falling black pass rate, attributed by others to the 1976 riots and disruptions that continued until 1980, in fact reflected a seven-fold increase in the number of black pupils who made it through to the final grade.

He said that a far wider band of children now tackled matriculation, while all but the eleventh tended to drop out prior to 1976.

However, it seems that education to South Africa is bound to remain segregated along racial lines for the foreseeable future.

A far-reaching report recommending the government to introduce a single education ministry for all races was largely rejected in a draft government policy paper introduced late last year.

Instead, the government outlined a new system involving five ministries — one each for blacks, whites, Indians and coloureds (people of mixed race) and an umbrella ministry to direct overall policy.

Some educationalists saw the policy paper as the rejection of a golden chance to make education more equal, while other critics said the five-man ministry plan showed that apartheid was not only morally abhorrent but economically wasteful as well.

Germans are better taught than Britons

British and West German schools are a glaring contrast of approach and achievement. Michael Dixon reports.

As the children raised their hands, Frau Annettes Fischer glinted her spectacles at a dark boy who gulped anxiously. "You answer, Rosario," she said in English. "Why did not Tom Morgan see the Changing of the Guard?"

"Tom ... could see ... only many people and cameras," Rosario pronounced.

The teacher at the Karl Simrock School in Bonn nodded and then asked the class of 15-year-olds why poor Mr. Morgan, in London for the first time from his native Cardiff, hadn't seen Westminster Abbey either. "Too many tourists and coaches," chirruped Stephanie fidgeting with the shocking-pink gloves on the seat of her desk.

While the German children's English was rudimentary, it would be hard to find a comparable class in the U.K. able to speak any German at all. Or French for that matter.

With few exceptions the only 15-year-olds taught a foreign language in U.S. state-maintained schools are children in the top third of the range of academic ability. Those ranked lower are largely considered too dull to learn another tongue.

But none of Frau Fischer's class ranks in the top third of the range. Most are in the lower half. Some are in the bottom 20 per cent. And that is only one example of West Germany's greater success with children whose intelligences run in directions other than the academic.

Government concern

Why Germany succeeds better than Western countries in general and the U.K. in particular is an urgent question now that British Education Secretary Sir Keith Joseph has made raising the educational attainments of such children the main spring of his policy.

His "bold and ambitious plan" is to stop the U.K. education service from concentrating overwhelmingly on the pupils who show a ready aptitude for scholarly subjects. In consequence the rest, whose aptitudes and interests lie elsewhere, are mostly left just to go through the educational motions and so to emerge from 11 years of compulsory schooling with little by way of disciplined knowledge and skill to show for it.

Without diminishing the academic attainments of the keenest scholars, Sir Keith claims, our British schools could educate the less-able to a level of achievement that would be a far higher level than that of the average child in the U.K. today.

Britain's devotion of its best teaching to the scholarly minority pays off in terms of the costs of equipping them to obtain university-level degrees or equivalent qualifications.

In the U.K., while only about 16 per cent of eligible aged people enter degree-level courses compared with 19 per cent in Germany, very few drop out before their final examinations and almost all graduate within four years. The time taken by German students is normally six to eight years and a greater proportion drop out with their higher course uncompleted.

But, the longer studies in Germany tend to place greater emphasis on preparing students for practical work. Engineering courses devote far more attention than the standard U.K. counterparts to the practice as distinct from the science of engineering.

They also differ by including the study of management topics, as do Germany's undergraduate courses in less practically centred subjects such as economics. And the difference between the two systems in preparing people for working life at the highest levels of academic ability is magnified many times over at the lower levels of the range.

Poor recruitment

Of all the young people who become available for full-time jobs each year in Britain 60 per cent lack any qualification respected anywhere on the employment market. In Germany the figure is only about 10 per cent.

The Gulf is explained less by variations in the two countries' treatment of children at school than by a sharp difference in the opportunities available when they leave.

In the U.K., a total of about 33 per cent do well enough in compulsory schooling to go on to further full-time study either for degrees or certificates of lower academic standing. Of the other 67 per cent, very few enter systematic training formally recognised by employers at large.

Their chances of getting an apprenticeship, in particular, have declined in recent years. Although employers in Britain spent an estimated £2.5 billion (\$3.55 billion) on training of all kinds in 1980 (the latest year for which full statistics are available), their intake of new apprentices has dropped from 100,000-plus in the early 1970s to at most 40,000 a year.

Germany has a centuries-old tradition by which employers take a leading role in preparing young people for working life. Through their far more tightly organised chambers of commerce and industrial and craft associations, the employers provide the so-called dual-system apprenticeships. These mostly last three years during which the apprentices spend most of the week being trained on an employer's premises, and the rest in classroom instruction.

The net cost to German employers of the dual-system apprenticeships alone in 1980 was about £4.8 billion (\$6.8 billion) — 91 per cent more than Britain's employers spent on training as a whole. The number of apprenticeships available to a school-leaving population not much greater than that of the U.K. is around 675,000 a year.

"In some trades the trainees way exceed employers' needs of skilled people," says Dr. Peter Braun of the Federal Ministry of Education and Science in Bonn. "We train many surplus bakers, for example. But even if they cannot find a baker's job, they are often better equipped to work elsewhere."

In Germany the proportion who quit full-time study immediately after their compulsory schooling is over — 62 per cent — is rather lower than in Britain. But five in six of the German leavers have first obtained at least the minimum educational certificate demanded by employers as a passport into dual system training.

It is only the remainder, numbering fewer than 100,000, whose lack of qualification consigns them to the state-financed equivalent of the Youth Training Scheme which in Britain already provides more than 300,000 places in its first year of operation.

Less comprehensive orientation

Schoolchildren's far greater success at getting some respected qualification in Germany was not thought by any of the education officials and teachers I met there, to be connected with the fact that unlike Britain, where four-fifths of secondary school pupils are in comprehensives, Germany largely retains a secondary-education system in which pupils are segregated into different types of schools according to academic ability. In particular the bulk of those who win their way into dual-system apprenticeships by gaining the minimum certificate come from secondary schools taking in only the least academically able — the Hauptschulen.

"The trick lies not in any structure of schooling," Dr. Braun says. "It is in our society's moral pressure on employers big and small to provide apprenticeships. But it is not the carrot of many opportunities which motivates the children to study. It is the stick of their knowing that unless they get the minimum certificate they have little chance of becoming skilled workers. They know also that in Germany unskilled workers have absolutely zero status." These things have evolved by long tradition. You could not bring them into being suddenly.

Motivating changes

It seems likely, therefore, that in the absence of any such tradition, U.K. schooling could not be made as motivating to so large a

majority of its pupils. But that still leaves room for some worthwhile if lesser increase in motivation from the purely educational changes proposed by Sir Keith Joseph.

The U.K.'s exams work like a football league in ensuring that even if all today's competing candidates performed much better than those of the past, a proportion would still come bottom in the ranking and be relegated. The substitution of benchmark attainments of knowledge and skill and the award of the appropriate grade to all who reached them must surely increase the general incentive to work hard academically.

The same might also motivate British comprehensives to emulate successful hauptschulen like Karl Simrock in devoting a fair share of their most experienced teachers' attention to the children who most need help to attain adequate standards.

German results seem to benefit, too, from clear objectives and the more firmly balanced curriculum that Sir Keith proposes. Far from leaving heads and teachers to decide their school's activities, each of Germany's regional education authorities lays down not just that, but also largely how all schools shall teach a core of basic studies including German, mathematics, another language, science, history or another social study, and crafts or technology.

Any losses through deterring individual British schools from getting superb results in some particular activity of their own enthusiastic choosing might be more than compensated in general by adopting less varied and ambitious objectives and far more largely achieving them. But Sir Keith's hope of better than modest success must still depend on winning the active support of employers. While unable to take on a comparably leading role, U.K. organisations might at least follow their German counterparts' example of taking a close interest in what's going on in the schools.

"Employers here are always in touch with teachers," says Dr. Horst Otto of the National Association of German Crafts, "and not simply to congratulate them on what they are proud of. Teachers say, for example, that today's pupils are much better at discussing important questions intelligently. We say 'yes', but their ability to discuss intellectual things with others has grown in reverse proportion to their ability to do practical things for themselves."

"But we don't only criticise. We try to be partners in developing better education. For employers rely on schools teaching wisely as much as schools rely on employers creating wealth. Both parties know that if we are not in this together, we cannot prosper apart." — Financial Times news feature

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Faisalli snatches Premier League soccer championship

AMMAN (J.T.) — Al Faisalli football club regained the Jordanian Football Premier League Championship Friday after winning the last match of the league season by beating Al Ahli football club 4-1.

Al Faisalli who last won the league championship in 1977 was in complete command throughout the 90 minutes, showing the form that they have maintained all season and that made them this year's champions.

Faisalli opened the scoring in the first few minutes of the match, and consolidated their lead by a second goal at the end of the first half. As soon as the second half got under way Al Ahli shocked Al Faisalli with a swift magnificent goal scored by Issa Al Turk.

But Al Faisalli could not bear the thought of letting the championship slip away, fought des-

perately hard and with plenty of determination to score a further two goals in the second half to end the game at 4-1 and regain the championship they had relinquished in 1977.

Al Wihdat football club who was hard at Faisalli's heels towards the end of the season finished second with 30 points, one behind Faisalli. Third was Al Ramtha with 26 points.

The trophy presentation ceremony will be held next Friday at the end of an exhibition match between Al Faisalli and Al Wihdat at the Sports City.



Al Ahli goalkeeper saving one of many Faisalli attacks in the last league match of the season.

JSF to attend ISF meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — Chairman of the Jordanian Squash Federation (JSF) Jawdat Abdul Munem has received an invitation from the International Squash Federation (ISF) to take part in an ISF meeting to be held in Canada in April. The meeting coincides with an international squash tournament for amateurs, also to be held in Canada.

The ISF has raised Jordan's status to a working member. The decision was taken after Jordan had organised the Second Asian Squash Championship in Amman last month.

Meanwhile the JSF has re-appointed Abdul Ra'ouf Sa'd as coach for the national Jordanian squash team. Mr. Sa'd had served as trainer of the national team before the federation had concluded its contract with the Pakistani coach, Fahim Gul who has recently accepted an offer for coaching in Bahrain.

Marksman gain third place in Cairo shooting

AMMAN (J.T.) — The national Jordanian shooting team came third in an Arab shooting tournament which was organised by Egypt and took place in Cairo, Al Ra'i newspaper reported Saturday.

Taking part in the tournament were teams from Kuwait, Jordan and Egypt. The Jordanian team was represented by Khaldoun Odeh who scored 117 points, out of 150 shots, Aysar Al Hiyari scored 112 points and Nader Shalhoub scored 108 points. Altogether the team scored 337 points while the Kuwaiti team scored a total of 375 points and the Egyptian team which came first scored a total of 398 points.

Rush kills Rangers' challenge

LONDON (R) — Ian Rush, the deadliest hit-man in soccer, notched up his 32nd 'kill' of the season against Queen's Park Rangers at Anfield Saturday to keep Liverpool firmly at the top of the English first division.

The Welsh striker shot a magnificent eighth minute opener then provided the ammunition for Irish international Michael Robinson to make the final scoreline 2-0, 10 minutes after the interval.

Manchester United moved back into second place four points behind Liverpool with a dour 2-1 home win over Sunderland, rugged central defender Kevin Moran emerging as the unlikely goal-her with two bullet headers.

Nottingham Forest, who occupied second spot at the start of the day, dropped down a rung when they were beaten 1-0 by Arsenal at home — their first league defeat of 1984 — and trail United by two points.

The three leaders have now broken clear of the chasing pack, led by West Ham, who faltered for the second time in three days when they lost 1-0 at Norwich to slip four points adrift of Forest.

Rush, who disappointed a clutch of wealthy European clubs when he signed a new four-year contract in midweek, put Liverpool on the road to victory when he collected a Robinson pass on the edge of the box, accelerated past two defenders and cracked a fierce left-foot drive in at the far post.

The Welshman continued to torment the hard-pressed Rangers' defence and turned architect in the 55th minute with a delightful flick into the path of Robinson who beat goalkeeper Peter Hecker with a crisp shot on the run.

United, who have a habit of struggling against inferior opposition at Old Trafford, could have scored three goals in the opening 15 minutes as Sunderland put the accent firmly on defence.

But, as so often happens, the first goal came at the other end. Shaun Elliott sent a huge clearance downfield and striker Lee Chapman — spotting United goalkeeper Gary Bailey off his line — chipped home with ease.

United refused to be knocked out of their stride, however, and Moran saved their blushes when he got his head to two Arnold Muhren corners in the 41st and 47th minutes.

Forest slipped up in the most uncharacteristic manner when they appeared to settle for a draw against Arsenal and fatally lost concentration, allowing England striker Paul Mariner a simple chance in the last minute, his first goal since joining the club from Ipswich.

Watford, languishing in 21st place in October, moved into seventh spot — and enhanced their reputation as the 'entertainers' of the first division — when they shared eight goals at home to Everton.

Winger John Barnes, who is expected to join the England attack in France on Wednesday, scored twice, as he did against West Ham in midweek, and teammate Maurice Johnston celebrated his call up to the Scotland squad to play Wales on Tuesday by notching his 17th goal in 20 games for Watford.

Willi Roston completed the scoring for Watford with Graeme Sharp (2), Andy Gray and Adrian Heath replying for Everton.

With both clubs going strong in the F.A. Cup, few neutrals would mind a repeat showing in the final at Wembley in May.

Watford are now the first division's top scorers with 56 goals in 29 games — sadly for their fans, however, their defence has the third worst record behind bottom two Notts County and Wolverhampton.

Navratilova, Evert Lloyd in final

EAST HANOVER, New Jersey (R) — Martina Navratilova, the world's number one, renews her rivalry with Chris Evert Lloyd in the final of the \$150,000 U.S. women's national indoor tennis championship.

Both coasted through their semifinals Friday. Navratilova won 6-1, 6-3 in 55 minutes against unseeded Marcella Mesker of the Netherlands and Lloyd beat Bulgarian Manuela Maleeva, also unseeded, 6-4, 6-4.

Navratilova has won her last seven meetings with Lloyd, including six last year when Lloyd won only one set. But Lloyd leads overall against her fellow American having won 34 out of 55 matches.

"I'll have to try something different this time," said Lloyd, who is playing her first tournament of the year after a three-month lay-off. "Martina has been dictating in the matches and I'll have to take more chances."

Lloyd outlasted the 17-year-old Maleeva after the score reached 3-3 in the first set. She won nine of the next 10 games.

"I feel pretty confident going into the final," said Navratilova, who lost to Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia in her last tournament appearance having won her previous 54 matches.

Polo team to organise tournament

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Jordanian Equestrian Federation has consented to send Mr. Ghaleb Abdul Nabi, the federation's vice president, and Mohammad Al Samman, its secretary to Baghdad at the invitation of the president of the Iraqi Equestrian Federation Sa'doun Shaker. The two-member team will convey to Iraq Jordan's invitation for the Iraqi polo team to play in Amman. It was also announced by the federation that an American polo team from the state of Georgia is also arriving in Amman in mid-April to take part in matches.

Leonard's comeback set for May

BOSTON (R) — The Massachusetts Boxing Commission said Friday night retired welterweight boxing champion Sugar Ray Leonard could return to the ring on May 11 after an operation both eyes.

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Soviet experts told to focus on more concrete problems

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet economists have been told that their remedies for the country's ills are inadequate or out of touch with reality and they must reshape their attitudes.

A decree from the Communist Party Central Committee published on the front page of the official daily Pravda Friday criticised almost every aspect of the work of the Economic Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

The institute was told to tackle more of the country's concrete economic problems and take the advice of factory workers and those involved in dealing with day-to-day problems.

Western diplomats analysing the statement said it appeared to back up the impression given in recent speeches of politburo members that the experimental reforms introduced under the late president Yuri Andropov would continue.

New party leader Mr. Konstantin Chernenko, 72, was closely associated with former president Leonid Brezhnev and the more relaxed attitude towards the economy which prevailed under him.

Some diplomats said many parts of Mr. Chernenko's speech to the party plenum last June were echoed in Friday's criticism of the state of Soviet economic science.

The economists were told: "Take part in carrying out economic experiments. The implementation of the results of research should be considered the most important task of the institute."

Mr. Vitaly Vorotnikov, 57, one of the younger politburo members who had a meteoric rise under Andropov's brief rule, said in a speech published in Pravda Thursday it was important that there be no let-up in the pace of economic reform.

Mr. Vorotnikov, once banished by Brezhnev to an ambassadorial post, now holds the powerful position of premier of the Russian Federation, the largest of the 15 Soviet republics. He was careful to add that he was conveying views also held by Mr. Chernenko.

Some analysts said it appeared that Mr. Chernenko, who in his speech accepting the party leadership said he would continue on the path of reform but with a "look before you leap" attitude, was not about to tamper moves that could help the economy.

"If he compares 1983's economic results to those during Brezhnev's last years he would be unlikely to try to reverse Andropov's apparent successes," one Western diplomat said.

Soviet industrial production

rose by four per cent last year and the grain harvest was the best in five years.

Analysts believe that Mr. Mikhail Gorbachov, 52, an agricultural specialist believed to have rivalled Mr. Chernenko for the leadership, may be exerting strong influence on the economy along with Central Committee Secretary Nikolai Ryzhkov.

Mr. Ryzhkov, a technocrat who had worked as first deputy head of the State Planning Organisation, was elevated to the important central committee job by Andropov in November 1982.

His speech this week, one of many given by the leadership before the March 4 elections to the Supreme Soviet, the country's parliament, strongly attacked inefficient management and poor planning.

Friday's central committee criticism of economic theorists cited the call for continuing reform issued under Andropov's name to the December plenum.

Although Andropov was said to have been working from his sickbed until shortly before his death, many foreign analysts in Moscow now question to what extent he himself drafted statements issued under his name.

Some suggest they could have been drafted by senior advisers who still hold strong positions.

Japanese companies plan big investments

TOKYO (AP) — Japan's big electronics firms are planning to invest heavily in semi-conductor equipment, much of it intended for production of 256K memory chips used in video tape recorders and computers, company officials here say.

A survey of the nine largest semi-conductor makers here in late February by the Nihon Keizai Shimbun said investment by Japan's nine largest integrated circuit makers will reach 500 billion yen (\$2.12 billion) in fiscal 1984, which begins in April.

Mr. Bob Johnson, an American investment analyst with the brokerage firm of W.I. Carr and Sons, said his recent study of Japan's semi-conductor industry showed investment increases in the 40 per cent range. Total capital investment, used to buy equipment

needed to design and manufacture integrated circuits, may approach \$2 billion in fiscal 1984, he said. "Japanese investment is up to the level of U.S. investment, though the American market is much larger," Mr. Johnson said.

Much of that investment is needed because of Japan's burgeoning production of video tape recorders (VTR)—18.26 million VTRs in 1983. VTRs use 256 kilobit semi-conductors to store television images, and semi-processor integrated circuits — literally computers on a chip — to

control the machines.

Investment is also planned to increase production of the integrated circuits that control automatic cameras, office automation equipment, video and audio equipment, and other consumer appliances, one executive said.

Matsushita Industrial Electric, Japan's largest VTR and consumer appliance maker, plans to triple its investment in integrated circuit production in fiscal 1984, a company spokesman said, to 65 billion yen (\$278 million). The Matsushita subsidiary which makes integrated circuits will produce a projected 85 million chips in fiscal 1984.

Personal and small business computers are beginning to incorporate the 256K chips, capable of storing 262,144 bits.

The larger capacity 256K chips will gradually replace 64 memory chips, but an oversupply of memory chips could develop in late 1984, one engineer of a major Japanese firm said, asking not to be identified by name or company. One-third of his firm's total 1984 investment is planned for new integrated circuit production, a ratio that he said "is too much, in my opinion."

Japanese and U.S. semi-conductor firms generally have strengths in different areas. Japanese companies lead in memory chips and in microprocessors used in consumer electronics, while U.S. firms often have a technological lead in integrated circuits used in computers, telecommunications devices, and military gear, said Mr. M. Ueda, who edits and electronics industry newsletter.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1984

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: An unusually productive Sunday when you can visualize the best means by which to make your ideas work on very practical levels of expression.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You have an opportunity now to decide about public affairs, but talk them over with bigwigs. Be clever.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Combine your finest tenets with practical activities and you can win out in the future. Take it easy tonight.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Ideal day to know what your mate expects of you and to try to please to the best of your ability. Be happy tonight.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Gain the co-operation of a practical partner and stop being so sensitive and emotional. Make the evening a happy one.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Once you have attended services of your choice, plan how to make the new week more profitable at your regular work.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get into some kind of amusement with congenials that will be enjoyable. Come to a better understanding with your loved one.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Talk over with him what is expected of you and then meet only reasonable demands. Entertain guests well.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You can easily find the right solution to problematical affairs that have been vexing for some time. Don't be afraid to ask direct questions.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Concentrate on property and financial matters quietly and you can see how to improve them.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Sit quietly for awhile and plan just how you want things to be around you. Be happy in the evening.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Meditate on whatever you want to be in your life and go after them. Go somewhere with your mate, but don't over-spend.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You will have every chance to look into the right outlets through which you can prosper in the future. Join a social group.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who will intuitively know how to best handle business and monetary matters. Teach early to deal harmoniously with others and not to start arguments. A veritable bookworm here.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!
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Japanese economic team to visit M.E.

TOKYO (R) — A team of Japanese officials and businessmen will visit five Middle East nations next month to help expand long-term economic relations with them, the privately-run Japan Cooperation Centre for the Middle East said Friday.

A spokesman for the centre told Reuters that the 11-member mission will visit Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

He said the mission is the first of its kind since 1977 and will include officials of research institutes and executives of major Japanese firms.

The 1977 mission was sent by the Japan chamber of commerce and industry to seek stable oil supplies. But the new team will try to find areas for long-term cooperation in non-oil sectors.

New York stock market surges 30 points

NEW YORK (R) — The New York stock market achieved its best gain in more than seven months Friday, with the most widely watched stock index, the Dow Jones industrial average, closing up by 30.47 points.

The index, which had fallen in each of the six previous weeks, rose to 1,165.10 points. Rises led falls by 1,321 to 305.

The volume of shares traded increased to 102.62 million from Thursday's 100.22 million.

The Dow's improvement was the best since a 31.74 point rise last July 20.

New airliner makes maiden flight

SEATTLE (R) — Boeing's new 737-300 airliner, a quieter and more efficient version of the original 737 built 17 years ago, made a three-hour maiden flight Friday.

A company spokesman said the 141-seat medium-range 737-300 has so far won 56 orders from four U.S. airlines. Britain's Oris Airways and Canada's C.P. Air.

The aircraft has engines built by the French-U.S. company CFM International and is seen as a competitor to the proposed 151-seat A320 of the Western European consortium Airbus Industrie.

Caracas devalues bolivar

CARACAS (R) — Venezuela said Friday it was devaluing its currency by 43 per cent against the U.S. dollar for some transactions in an austerity package to shore up the economy.

The new rate of 7.5 bolivars to the dollar will be used for most imports and debt payments.

Sacrifices needed

President Jaime Lusinchi, who took power earlier this month, said in a national broadcast he was not offering a magic formula to solve the country's economic problems. But that sacrifices were needed to restore growth and cut back on soaring unemployment.

The measures also call for reduced interest rates and an increase in domestic oil product prices, presently among the lowest in the world. Mr. Lusinchi said the new price levels would be announced soon.

The announcement was seen as a first step towards reaching an agreement with Venezuela's 450 foreign bank creditors to restructure its \$34 billion foreign debt.

Talks on an agreement were stalled as a result of the last government's refusal to adopt austerity measures.

Gold price, dollar and sterling decline

LONDON (R) — The dollar slipped against most other major currencies Friday, as market concern over huge U.S. budget deficits increased despite continuing indications of a strong American economic performance.

The dollar lost one half-penny against the West German mark Friday, to 2.6285 marks, and drifted down to 8.1050 French francs from its opening 8.1200 francs.

Foreign exchange dealers said they expected the dollar to continue to fall against other major currencies, as concern grew over the inflationary impact of the huge U.S. budget deficits.

But sterling lost ground against the dollar after news that Iran would only block the Strait of Hormuz, through which one-sixth of the Western world's oil imports pass, if its own right of traffic there was denied.

Because Britain is an oil producer, sterling has made gains recently as fighting between Iran and Iraq intensified. In early trading it was quoted at \$1.4720, but after the Iranian announcement, it fell to \$1.4661.

Gold lost nearly \$3 Friday and was fixed Friday afternoon at \$395.75 an ounce.

However, one Zurich dealer felt that gold would remain around current levels after its recent surge due to recent developments in the Iran-Iraq war.

"Gold was unable to remain

above \$400 Thursday but it is unlikely to fall back significantly given the renewed weakness of the dollar," he said.

In New York, meanwhile, the dollar closed sharply lower particularly against the West German mark. Dealers said market sentiment continued to turn against the U.S. currency.

"The dollar may test the 2.58 mark level next week," said Mr. Jim Bacci, vice president — foreign exchange for Swiss Bank Corp in New York.

He said the key support level for the dollar Friday appeared to be about 2.6250, but it could fall below that next week before recovering.

The dollar closed at 2.6270 marks against 2.6485 Thursday. Sterling finished at \$1.4731 compared with \$1.4621.

The U.S. currency showed less change against the yen and the Canadian dollar. It finished steady at 233.20 yen, compared with 233.35 Thursday, and advanced to 1.2521 Canadian dollars from 1.2495. The pace of Canada's economic recovery continued to moderate in November and the slower rate of growth evident by the end of 1983 is likely to continue in the short term, Statistics Canada said Friday.

Traders said the U.S. dollar continued under pressure because many felt it has peaked and wanted to take profits.

Berne clears way for bank takeover

ZURICH (R) — The Swiss Federal Banking Commission (FBC) said Friday it had lifted a restriction effectively barring Japanese banks from opening new branches or subsidiaries in Switzerland.

Banking sources said the move cleared the way for a takeover by a Japanese bank of the Lugano-based Gotthard Bank which is 51 per cent owned by a subsidiary of the failed Italian Banco Ambrosiano.

The sources said they believed several other foreign bidders had dropped out leaving the way open for Japan's Sumitomo Bank to take over Gotthard and that an official announcement was imminent.

Indian dockers to launch indefinite strike

BOMBAY (R) — More than 300,000 dockers at India's 11 major ports will go on an indefinite strike from March 1 to press for higher wages, the president of the All-India Port and Dock Workers' Federation said Saturday.

The decision followed the failure of a third round of talks between unions and the government in Delhi on February 22 and 23, Mr. S.R. Kulkarni said.

The unions have demanded a minimum rise of 40 per cent against a government offer of 17 per cent.

A four-year wage agreement between the unions and port management ended on Dec. 31, 1983.

Mr. Kulkarni told Reuters the unions were prepared to withdraw the strike call if the government agreed to reconsider their demands.

Union leaders said most ports showed a profit in the financial year 1982/83 which could easily have been used to meet pay demands.

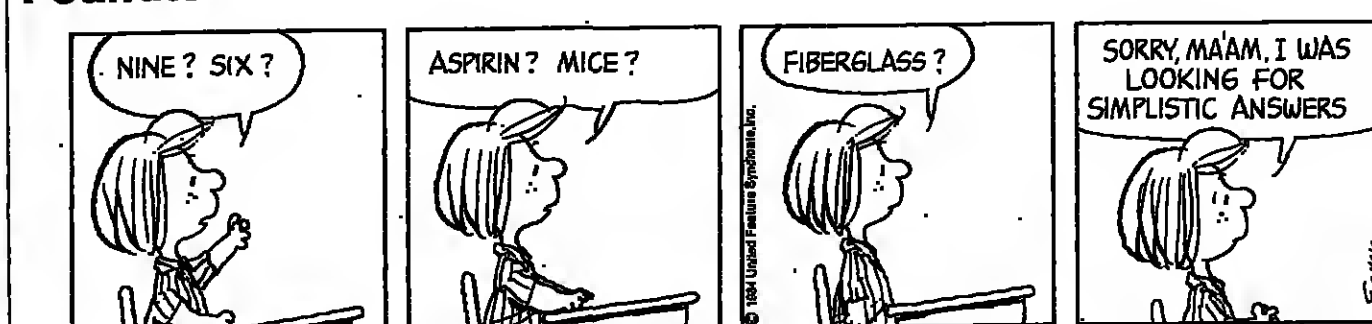
U.S. prices rise sharply

WASHINGTON (R) — Food shortages and unusually cold weather pushed U.S. consumer prices sharply upwards by a seasonally adjusted 0.6 per cent in January, the Labour Department reported Friday. In annual terms, the rate of the January rise was about double the 3.8 per cent increase for all of 1983. Consumer prices rose a seasonally adjusted 0.2 per cent in January 1983 and rose the same amount in December.

THE BETTER HALF By Harris



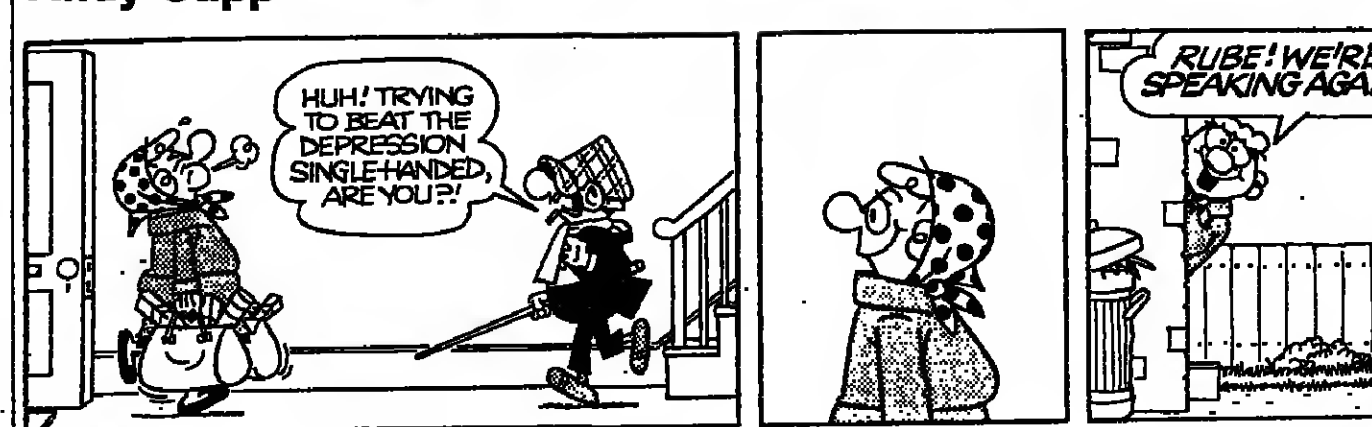
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff

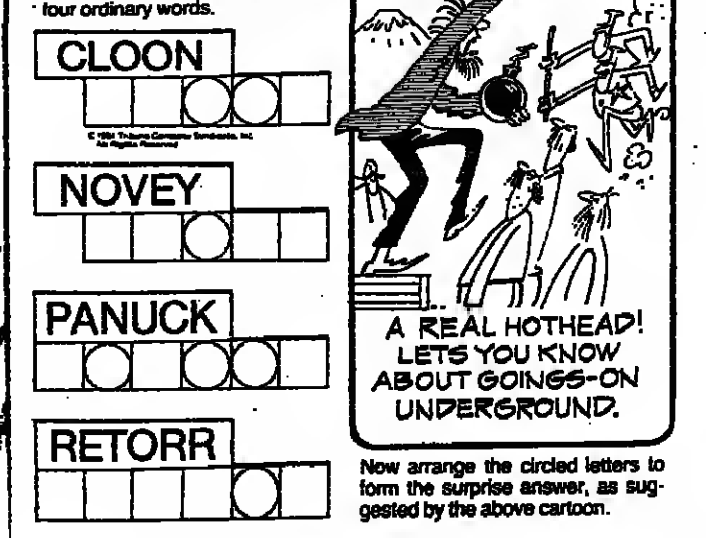


Andy Capp



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: A

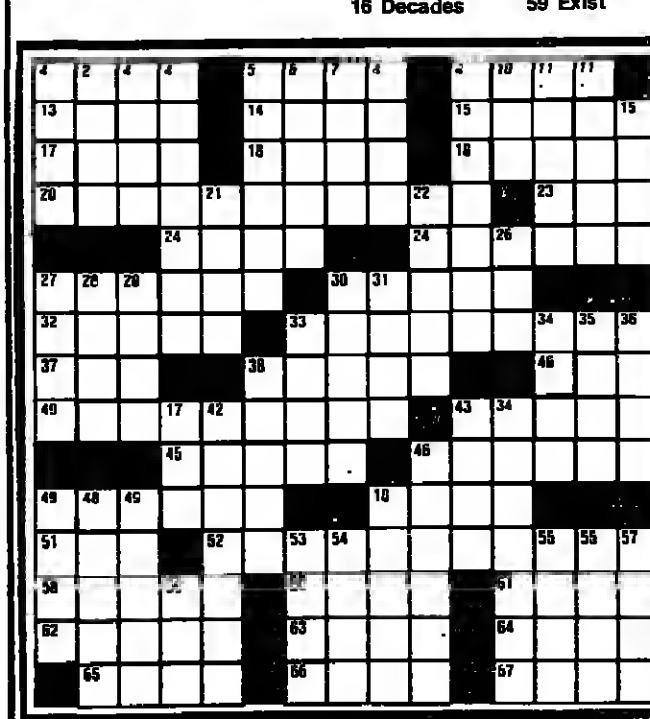
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SKIMP COWER BARREL DENTAL

Answer: What the bartender who poured those extra big drinks was known as — THE "PLASTER"

THE Daily Crossword By Fran Ragus

ACROSS	25 Oscar and Tony	50 Tiny bit	21 Dramatic complication
1 White whale hunter	27 Express approval	52 Alarm clock message	22 Spouses
5 Meat and potato	30 Of bristles	58 Peninsula in Egypt	27 "porridga in —"
9 Spinning cones	32 Do grammar work	60 Bard's river	28 Mohammedan judge
13 Unmitigated	33 Procedure for efficiency	61 Unctuous	29 Study hard
14 Qualified	37 Harem room	62 Frighten	30 Inasmuch
15 Unskillful	38 Pass between Italy and France	63 Raca	31 Give off
17 Monogram	39 Integers	64 USSR mountain range	32 Rip
18 Canvas sheet	40 Appropriate moment	65 Robert —	35 Meta
19 Brawl	43 Hackneyed	66 House additions	36 Belg. river
20 Raca — (speed for a purpose)	45 Alert	67 Sound	38 Raccoon's relative
23 Poet's word	46 Happy one		41 Jug handle
24 Beauty mark	47 Bunny food		42 Double-cross
		DOWN	43 Fog and smoke
		1 Samoan capital	44 Ballgame recess
		2 Placed on a wall	46 Pelts
		3 Solo	47 Home in Santander
		4 Early enough	48 Spy
		5 Harass	49 Pertaining to kidneys
		6 Lessen	50 Coral Isle
		7 Narrow opening	53 Stage auntie
		8 Copter or port	54 Wicked
		9 Once	55 Novice var.
		10 Small bill	56 Bator
		11 Less bright	57 Correspondent
		12 Rapidly	59 Exist
		16 Decades	



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French roads freed from truckers' blockade

PARIS (R) — An estimated 250,000 French winter holidaymakers headed home this weekend on roads freed from a truckers' blockade, but the Brenner Pass between Austria and Italy remained barred to heavy vehicle traffic.

French police warned motorists to drive with care.

Traffic was still difficult as thousands of truckers dispersed after backing down in a dispute which paralysed the national road network, disrupted food supplies and industry and spilled over into neighbouring countries.

The Brenner Crossing, one of the most important transit points between northern and southern Europe, has been blocked since Thursday by truck drivers stranded by an Italian customs work-to-rule.

The customs men resumed

normal work Friday, but about 1,500 truckers threatened to maintain their blockade until at least Monday unless their demands for speedier Italian customs clearance are met. The go-slow by the Italians was partly responsible for the eight-day French blockade, which caused mass lay-offs in French industry, forced the destruction of hundreds of tonnes of unsold fish in Brittany and led to petrol rationing in Alpine areas.

Some truckers said that their action had shown their importance to the national economy. But others were disappointed at

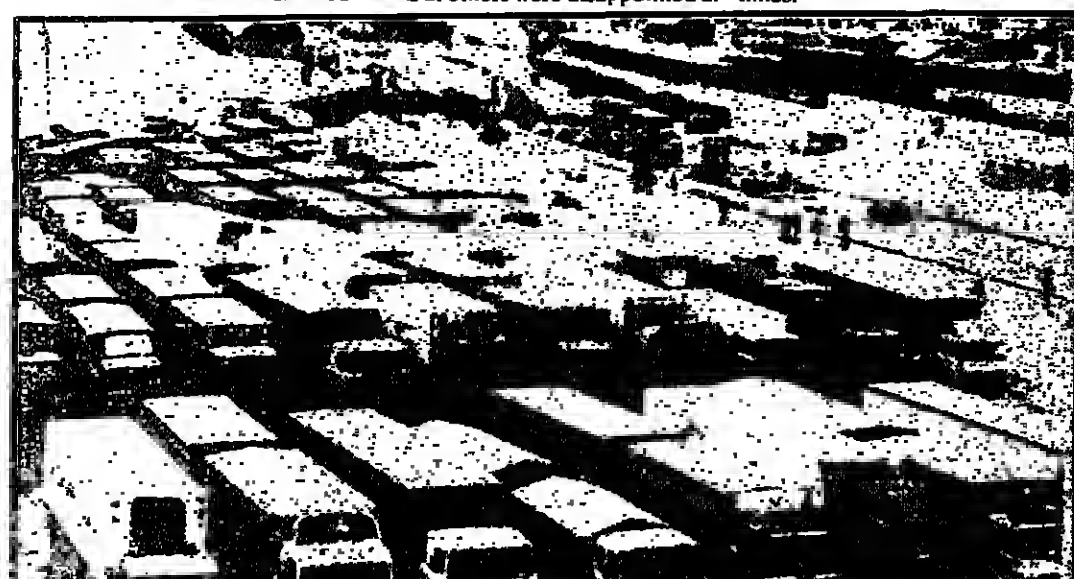
not immediately securing satisfaction of their demands and threatened to resume the blockade if peace talks with the government failed to produce results.

Apart from the speeding up of lengthy customs procedures, the truckers want to cut in the fuel oil tax, more flexible working hours and earlier retirement.

France dismayed the Netherlands earlier this week by rejecting a demand for an emergency meeting of European Community transport ministers to discuss the road blockades.

But Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy has admitted that the dispute is a European problem affecting Austria, West Germany, Italy and Belgium as well as France.

At a news conference in Vienna at the end of a visit to Austria Friday, Mr. Mauroy called the truck drivers the "nomads of modern times."



The Brenner Pass, between Austria and Italy, remains barred to heavy vehicle traffic since Thursday by truck drivers (AP wirephoto)

4 more die in Punjab violence

NEW DELHI (R) — Four people died near the Sikh holy city of Amritsar Saturday in a fresh wave of killings which shattered stepped-up efforts by security forces to dampen communal violence in India's Punjab state, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported.

In a further challenge to moves to end unrest, a right-wing Hindu group called Saturday for a strike in the Indian capital on Monday when Sikh leaders plan to burn the country's constitution in front of New Delhi's parliament.

The killings brought the death toll in Punjab over the past five days to 39 as Sikh and Hindu extremists battled each other in the sensitive state bordering Pakistan.

PTI said three people were shot dead in the village of Bhacchawal, about 25 kilometres from Amritsar, and a fourth was killed in the village of Sohian Kalan, about 15 kilometres from the city. The Golden Temple, holiest shrine and political headquarters of the Sikh religion, is in Amritsar.

PTI did not identify the religion of the victims in line with a policy agreed by India's news media in a bid to stop revenge killings.

However, informed sources said the victims were all Hindus, the minority community in Punjab where most of India's 12 million Sikhs live.

Relations between extremist sections of both communities have soured in recent days with Hindu extremists complaining that Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi's government plans to give concessions to Sikhs in their 18-month-old campaign for greater state autonomy.

The violence has also spread to neighbouring Haryana state, where Hindus are in the majority, and there are now fears of serious unrest in New Delhi on Monday.

Official sources said paramilitary forces were patrolling roads on New Delhi's outskirts to stop infiltrators reaching the capital.

The right-wing Hindu Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) decision to call a strike on Monday in New Delhi has further complicated security worries.

The BJP strike is to protest at Mrs. Gandhi's handling of the Punjab crisis.

It coincides with plans by five major Sikh leaders to burn a section of the constitution which equates Sikhs and Hindus in certain religious and social provisions.

to survive relentlessly to ensure that the people have the stability and harmony they want."

A government spokesman said the move was part of continuing efforts to liberalise South Korea.

In December more than 1,600 people, including political dissidents and students, were set free under a Christmas amnesty. About 300 students were arrested and charged last year for anti-government protests.

The government also allowed 86 professors and nearly 1,400 students expelled from campuses for anti-government activity to be reinstated this spring term.



Konstantin Chernenko

Chernenko chairs 1st politburo session

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Leader Konstantin Chernenko, chairing his first formal session of the politburo as Communist Party chief, has called for more emphasis to be put on ideological work among the population.

A TASS News Agency report on the meeting, which is normally held on a Thursday, also said the leadership had issued instructions to farms to improve their work this year in order to raise the grain harvest.

In his address to the politburo, Mr. Chernenko said the party should no longer try only to improve economic efficiency, but pay more attention to raising the general level of commitment to Communist ideals.

His remarks appeared to bear out the views of Western analysts who believe the 72-year-old Kremlin chief lays more emphasis on political reliability and loyalty than technical ability in selecting responsible officials.

Mr. Chernenko's predecessor, Mr. Yuri Andropov, mounted a campaign to purge long-serving and inefficient administrators and replace them with younger and more skilful technocrats.

Analysts believe Mr. Chernenko's elevation to the leadership was backed largely by party officials who resented Mr. Andropov's approach.

Japan to sell nuclear equipment to China

TOKYO (R) — Japan has agreed to supply equipment for nuclear power stations in China on condition that Japanese officials can inspect the projects, newspapers reported Saturday.

The Asahi Shimbun and the Nihon Keizai Shimbun said Japan and China had agreed that Japanese experts could visit the stations to ensure the equipment was not used for military purposes.

Officials of the Science and Technology Agency declined to comment on the reports. But they said the two countries would hold two days of talks on nuclear co-operation in Tokyo early next week.

The mass-circulation Asahi Shimbun said a formal agreement would be reached at the talks on Monday and Tuesday.

Basque election campaign ends in mourning

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain (R) — The campaign for Sunday's regional elections in the Spanish Basque country ended with a day of mourning after the murder of a Socialist senator by separatist guerrillas.

Socialist Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez led thousands of Spaniards Friday in a funeral procession for Enrique Casas, shot dead by a hooded gunman at his home in this Basque port city on Thursday.

The murder, the first against a member of parliament since democracy was restored in Spain eight years ago, led to the cancellation of all campaign activities and a call by the country's two labour confederations for a 24-hour strike in the region that was partially successful.

Responsibility for the killing of the 40-year-old nuclear physicist and candidate to the Basque parliament was claimed by the anti-

capitalist autonomous comandos, described by police as an anarchist offshoot of the separatist guerrilla group ETA (Basque Homeland and Freedom).

In his first appearance at the funeral of a victim of guerrilla violence, Mr. Gonzalez said he would continue to fight "blind and totalitarian fanatics who use Nazi techniques."

The prime minister was greeted with shouts of "ETA, murderers" and "we want peace" when he arrived at the San Sebastian Socialist Party headquarters at the start of the one-mile march to the city cathedral.

Basque Prime Minister Carlos Garaikoetxea, expected to win a second four-year term of office in the poll, and the leaders of Spain's main political parties, including opposition leader Manuel Fraga, also attended the funeral.

The murder of Mr. Casas, a key regional leader and outspoken cri-



Enrique Casas

tic of separatist violence, represented an escalation in the separatists' bloody 16-year-old campaign for an independent Marxist Basque state.

The killing followed a series of attacks by a death squad calling itself Anti-terrorist Liberation Group (GAL) against ETA guerrillas in the south of France and a crackdown by the Paris government on suspected members of the group operating from across the border.

Ershad rules out constitutional role for army

DHAKA (R) — President Hosain Mohammad Ershad Saturday dismissed speculation that Bangladesh's Armed Forces would be given a constitutional role under a new political arrangement but said they might be involved in development activity.

"The military is an important institution and a stabilising factor in any developing nation. It cannot be ignored and kept away in the barracks," he told foreign journalists in an interview.

"But I do not mean that the armed forces should have a constitutional role, or should have seats in parliament, or should impose itself in the country's administration. Not at all," he said.

Asked if the military was considering sharing power with politicians under a new political arrangement, Gen. Ershad replied: "Our armed forces have fought a liberation war and hence have a greater stake in the future of the country. They ought to get themselves involved in various development activity."

But he said any such role would

first have to be approved by an elected parliament.

Gen. Ershad, who seized power in a bloodless coup in 1982, has stressed the need for a role for the armed forces in the country's day-to-day affairs, but never spelt out details.

Most opposition parties have accused him of trying to foist permanent military rule on Bangladesh by "creating a facade of rural-based democracy like upazila parishad (sub-district councils)."

Begum Khaleda Zia and Sheikh Hasina Wazed, the female leaders of two opposition alliances, have said the council elections are aimed at creating a power base for Gen. Ershad and asked people to boycott the polls.

But their campaign apparently failed when more than 2,000 people filed nomination papers Friday for elections for the posts of chairman for 410 upazillas.

The election commission said the figure would be higher after reports from another 50 election centres were available later.

Gen. Ershad said in the interview people's enthusiasm in filing nomination papers showed it would be dangerous to stop the upazila polling now.

"I have no power to stop it now. The whole thing will go against me if I try to postpone it. The credibility of the government will be eroded if I do so," he said.

He denied trying to create a power base through the elections, saying: "I have no party at the moment — how can I create a base now?"

He said he would soon announce the outcome of his recent talks with leaders of 58 political parties to discuss the country's political future.

However, the two alliances of 22 political parties did not take part after Gen. Ershad refused to accept their five conditions which included postponement of upazila polls.

Gen. Ershad said their refusal would not deter him from implementing plans for rural elections and a return to democracy by the end of 1984.

Glenn seeks renewal of presidential hopes

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire (R) — Senator John Glenn has taken heart from the bright sunshine of a false New Hampshire spring in his efforts to renew his fading bid for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The signs are, however, that only winter lies ahead for the ex-Marine colonel and ex-astronaut, the man political experts were claiming only a few months ago had the "right stuff" to win the nomination.

Mr. Glenn touted himself for months as the middle-of-the-road Democrat best able to beat President Ronald Reagan next November.

Polls and politicians appointed him Walter Mondale's main rival for the nomination but those same polls and politicians now predict his candidacy may have run its course.

His aides admit the campaign is in trouble and as one said Friday: "We have to prove here that we are a viable alternative."

That view is shared by political experts across the country.



John Glenn

According to one Democratic Party worker in the south, where a major round of primaries takes place on March 13, Mr. Glenn cannot afford a poor showing in next Tuesday's New Hampshire primary.

"That will leave him no place to go but out," he said.

Mr. Glenn appeared not unmindful of his troubles when he appeared in bright sunshine Fri-

day at a rally across from Manchester's city hall. Only about 200 people showed up, many of them school children enticed by the offer of box lunches and the chance to see a candidate.

He took heart in the weather. "All the so-called political experts are in for a surprise. The weather is improving in more ways than one for John Glenn in New Hampshire today," Glenn declared.

He then read a 15-minute speech that seemed to inspire yawns rather than excite passion, and the applause that followed was far from tumultuous.

Mr. Glenn blames his problems on last Monday's Iowa precinct caucuses where he won only 3.5 per cent of the low-turn-out vote.

But political pundits say Mr. Glenn's problems run deeper than the Iowa loss.

The experts say his campaign organisation has been in a shambles and that Mr. Glenn made a huge error in concentrating his attack on Mr. Mondale as the candidate of "the party's power brokers and king makers."

Seoul lifts political ban on 202 dissidents

SEOUL (R) — South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan Saturday lifted a ban on political activity against 202 dissidents in what the government billed as a move towards greater national stability and harmony.

But a government statement also said 99 leading dissidents, including former presidential contenders dubbed "the three Kims" would remain under an eight-year ban until 1988.

The clemency order was in advance of parliamentary elections expected this or next year.

Political observers said they saw the move by Mr. Chun, who rose

to power following the assassination of President Park Chung-Hee in 1979, as a gesture to improve the government's image at home and abroad.

Despite the clemency announcement, dissident sources said they would continue to press for full democracy in South Korea. Mr. Chun's opponents have long demanded total lifting of the ban, which they call a violation of human rights.

The government announcement said Mr. Chun took the step for "those who can be considered to have repented ... in keeping with the president's vow

to power following the assassination of President Park Chung-Hee in 1979, as a gesture to improve the government's image at home and abroad.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠95 ♠AQ8752 ♦1063 ♣54

The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 NT Pass 2 ♠ Pass
3 ♣ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠A1092 ♠765 ♠K852 ♠96
Partner opens the bidding one club. What do you respond?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠A10952 ♠76 ♠KQ852 ♠6
Partner opens the bidding with one club. What do you respond?

Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠95 ♠J84 ♠A106 ♠Q9852.
Your partner opens the bidding with two hearts. What do you respond?

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠872 ♠J762 ♠KJ865 ♠3
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♣ Pass 1 ♦ Pass
1 ♠ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠872 ♠KJ76 ♠KJ865 ♠3
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♣ Pass 1 ♦ Pass
1 ♠ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Look for answers on Monday.

22 Italians sentenced for crimes

GENOA, Italy (R) — An Italian court sentenced 22 defendants Friday to jail terms of up to 25 years for shootings, kidnapping and membership of the Red Brigades.

Another 13 were found not guilty after a 26-day mass trial of suspected members of the Marxist guerrilla group's "Genoa Column", the second such trial in Genoa in a year.

Among those convicted were Prospero Gallinari, 34, and Mariel Moretti, confessed members of the Brigades military wing already serving several life sentences for murder.

Both were convicted last year as leading figures in the 1978 kidnap and assassination of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro.

Another was Barbara Balzani, a veteran of the 1970s Brigades terror campaigns, who has so far escaped arrest. He was tried in absentia.

COLUMN

'Extraordinary' baby born

VIENNA (R) — A 25-year-old woman in Bulgaria has given birth to a 6.8 kilogramme baby boy, 60 centimetres long and with a head circumference of 41 centimetres, the official BTA News Agency reported Saturday. BTA said the child, an "extraordinary case", was born in a maternity clinic in Pleven, northern Bulgaria, to Ivanka Nikolova. It gave no details of the birth. Her first son weighed 5.5 kilogrammes, BTA said.

Egg thrown at Thatcher

COVENTRY, England (AP) — A demonstrator hurled eggs Friday at a car carrying Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher as she arrived for a speech at Warwick University. One egg hit the car and another struck a police officer. The missiles were hurled from among 50 demonstrators opposed to Mrs. Thatcher's tight fiscal policies. They jeered as she arrived to open a new on-campus home for small high-technology businesses. Police said one man had been arrested in connection with the incident. Afterward, Mrs. Thatcher was asked if she'd been surprised by the number of demonstrators. "Yes," she replied. "I was surprised how few they were." The 2,323 sq. metre Barclay's Venture Centre, built at a cost of £1.1 million (\$1.6 million), was financed by Barclay's Bank. It is designed to take advantage of the University environment and serve as an "incubator" for small businesses taking advantage of new technologies.

Prominent American author dies at 81

NAPA, California (R) — Jessamyn West, author of the collection of stories the Friendly Persuasion on Quaker life, has died at the age of 81. The book, which dealt with farmers in 19th century Indiana and was based on her own Quaker ancestors, became an instant success and was made into a film starring Gary Cooper and Dorothy McGuire. Ms. West died on a stroke on Thursday. Her other works included the 1951 novel The Witch Diggers and a 1979 memoir entitled The Life I Really Lived.

Tina Onassis to marry again

PARIS (R) — Greek millionaire Christina Onassis announced her engagement to Thierry Roussel, heir to a French pharmaceutical fortune, at a party at a Paris nightclub, a club spokesman said. The spokesman for Le Palace, the chic nightclub where the couple announced their engagement on Thursday night, said Miss Onassis and her fiancé danced late into the night in the company of 30 friends including top fashion models and jet-set businessmen. It will be the fourth marriage for Miss Onassis, 33, heiress of Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis, after divorces from Joe Bolker of the United States, Alexander Andrealis of Greece and Sergei Kuzov of the Soviet Union. Mr. Roussel, also 33, is the top executive of a Paris male model agency and heir to an estimated one billion franc (\$125 million) fortune of the nationalised French pharmaceutical firm Roussel-Uclaf. He spends his free time practicing falconry. Miss Onassis, who lives in a vast apartment in a wealthy district of western Paris, oversees her inherited interests in Greek shipping and real estate.

Climbers return from Mt. Ararat

ANKARA (R) — Five Turkish mountaineers missing since last Monday in blizzards on Mount Ararat have returned safely after reaching the 5,165-metre peak, the Anatolian Mountaineers Association said Saturday. Rescue teams had been sent out to search for the five men, who had been out of touch since a radio message last Monday. "But the group returned safe and sound after making it to the summit," an association official said. Another group returned from the peak earlier after battling through snowstorms in temperatures up to 40 degrees below zero. The mountain is said to be where Noah's Ark grounded after the Biblical Great Flood.